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VOL. XXVI NO. 145 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SIND PREMIER'S RETORT TO JINNAH

Defies League To Do Its Worst

Telephonic Talks With Maulana Azad

CONGRESS TERMS TO BE ACCEPTED

Air-Dash To Calcutta For Detailed Consultations

CALCUTTA: October 13.

The "United Press" understands that Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, the Premier of Sind, had telephonic conversations with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad after the talks with Mr. Jinnah broke down yesterday.

Talk With Azad

It is understood that after discussing the latest situation relating to Sind Ministerial tangle in all its bearing with Maulana Azad, Khan Bahadur Allah Bux realised that the solution of all his difficulties lay in the acceptance of the suggestion made by the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, namely, to suspend the operation of the Barrage Assessment Regulations for a period of 12 months.

Acceptance Of Terms

He, however, promised to communicate his final acceptance of this to Maulana Azad in the course of the day after consulting his Party.

AIR-DASH TO CALCUTTA

It is further understood that Khan Bahadur Allabux has been asked by Maulana Azad to proceed to Calcutta by air, if possible, for urgent and detailed consultations about the new situation that has arisen in connection with the Ministerial tangle.

It is is very likely, that, if a seat is available on the next Eastbound 'plane Khan Bahadur Allabux may make an air-dash to Calcutta to have a clearly defined idea of the position of his party vis-a-vis the Assembly Congress Party.—United Press.

EXCITEMENT AT "SEA FIELD"

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

Renewed excitement was visible this noon at "Sea Field" where Mr. Jinnah is staying.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Opposition Leader in the Sind Assembly, Mr. G. M. Syed, Khan Bahadur Khuro, Sheikh Majid and others had fresh consultations with Mr. Jinnah in connection with the Ministerial situation 'vis-a-vis' the League Party.

It is learnt further discussions will be held this evening at 6 in this regard. It is freely stated that volunteers are being enrolled to offer 'Satyagraha' at the residence of the Ministers.—United Press.

SIND PREMIER ANSWERS JINNAH'S CHARGE

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

"It seems that the major issue of all Muslim members of the Assembly, for some reasons, has receded to the background and the idealistic position of the formation of a Muslim League Government is being urged without any regard to its future stability", observes Premier Khan Bahadur Allahbux in a lengthy rejoinder to Mr. Jinnah.

He adds: "It is very much to be regretted that during the sittings of the Muslim League Conference in Karachi, some speeches were made by responsible Muslim leaders in the presence of Mr. Jinnah, holding out various threats of boycott and personal harm to the present Ministry and their supporters and intensifying the communal feeling. Should these utterances result in a breach of the peace or any undesirable occurrences, it will rest very heavily on Mr. Jinnah and other responsible Muslim leaders, who took part in the Conference."

The Premier concludes: "In the interests of our country, it is very much to be desired that the two sister communities should live happily together and work for the good of our motherland, and any attempt to disturb these peaceful relations by inflammatory speeches cannot be too strongly condemned."—A. P.

LET MUSLIM LEAGUE DO ITS WORST

Sind Premier Refuses To Be Bullied

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

"No fresh attempt has been made to renew the talks which broke up yesterday, neither is there likelihood of any," declared Khan Bahadur Allabux, Premier to a representative of the "United Press" who met him at his residence this noon.

The Khan Bahadur continued: "There is a question of principle involved. What Mr. Jinnah insisted upon was a full-fledged League Ministry and nothing less than that. He was not in favour of a Ministry on the lines of the Punjab or Bengal. My Party did not favour that idea. Hence the talks with Mr. Jinnah broke up. The rest are secondary points which I refused to discuss."

READY TO MEET CHALLENGE

Referring to the claim of Mr. Jinnah that 27 members have signed the League pledge, the Premier said: "My party men did it under coercion, but to-day they have informed me that they are with me. I have still 15 Muslim members with me and am never afraid of no-confidence motions. I am calling a session of the Assembly in early November. Then let them challenge me."

His attention being drawn to the Congress talks with him Khan Bahadur Allahbux said that he knew nothing of them.

The Premier referred to the threats of Muslim Leaguers picketing the houses of the Ministers and creating disturbances, and declared: "These tactics of theirs will, on the contrary, make me firm. I am ready to meet the eventuality."

Concluding the Premier said that his party met at a conference this morning and reiterated its confidence in him and declared that they were not for a League Ministry.—United Press.

Gabriel
"Horrible and Fantastic, that a quarrel in a faraway country between two peoples of whom we know nothing . . tho hum!"
CZECH
DOOR TO EUROPEAN AND BRITISH DOMINATION

"Horrible and Fantastic". *(Courtesy: 'Daily Worker')*

DICTATORSHIP V. DEMOCRACY

Inskip On Value Of Parliamentary System

RUGBY, Oct. 12.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for co-ordination of Defence, in a speech last night said the Parliament was to-day as much as at any time in its history the focus of political thought in this country. In comparing parliamentary institutions with dictatorships, he said it might be that Parliaments were more sensitive and reflected more accurately the public opinion but not often could a dictator indefinitely survive turning of public opinion against his views or his policy.

He added: "We could congratulate ourselves upon thinking that we had in the houses of Parliament a constitutional institution upon which people could safely depend to reflect their opinions, their wishes and their policy. We might also take comfort in the thought that whatever we might find to dislike in the systems of other countries, they too were ultimately responsible to public opinion.—B. O. W.

U. S. WON'T LOWER SILVER PRICE

Wheat Loan To China Under Consideration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

Mr. Morgenthau stated at a Press Conference that the Treasury is not considering lowering of domestic silver price at present. "I have until midnight of December 31 to think about it."

He indicated that consideration was being given to a wheat loan to China.—Reuter.

IDENTITY CARDS IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, OCT. 13.

ALL THE INHABITANTS OF PALESTINE OVER SIXTEEN MUST POSSESS IDENTITY CARDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A GOVERNMENT ORDER.—REUTER.

FINANCIAL HELP TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

London Talks Continue

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Informal talks between the British and the Czech representatives regarding financial assistance to Czechoslovakia are continuing in London to-day.—Reuter.

British Ship Sinking

Rebel Air-raid On Barcelona And Its Sequel

BARCELONA: October 13.

The British steamer "Stancroft" sprang a leak during aerial bombardment and is now sinking.

The "Stancroft" is a vessel of 1,407 tons and belongs to the Stanhope Shipping Company. Forty bombs were dropped during the raid. Government pursuit machines caught up with the raiders over Mataro, twenty miles along the coast and engaged them. The raiders made all speed to Majorca.—Reuter.

NEW SPIRIT AMONG SPANIARDS

Dr. Negrin On Result Of Present Conflict

BARCELONA, Oct. 13.

"We will emerge from this conflict united and strong" declared Dr. Negrin, the Republican Premier in a speech in celebration of the Festival of Race.

Dr. Negrin added that there was beginning to surge up again among the Spaniards something, which generations of decadence had stiffled, namely a sentiment to serve Spain and make her great. The race was not defined alone by colour nor by predominance of certain blood groups, continued Dr. Negrin. This view point on the race might serve horse-breeders, but it had never been that which guided leaders in history.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO SPANISH PREMIER

May True Freedom Come Out Of Your Agony

BARCELONA, Oct. 12.

Mr. Gandhi in a letter to the Premier, S. Negrin, says, "I have been told of the woes of your country and the bravery with which you are meeting the situation. Needless to say, my whole heart goes out to you in sympathy. May true freedom be the outcome of your agony."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CZECH-HUNGARIAN DEADLOCK

BUDAPEST: October 13.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN HUNGARY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA WERE BROKEN OFF AT 7-12 P. M. THIS EVENING, AFTER A MEETING LASTING ONLY FIVE MINUTES.—REUTER.

NO PLEBISCITE

BERLIN, Oct. 13.

A communique from the International Sudeten Commission has announced that there will be no plebiscite in Sudeten German region. The Commission unanimously reached the decision this afternoon, as it had been informed that the German and Czech Governments had reached an agreement.—Reuter.

Revenue Minister's Retort To European Group

India Needs No Lesson From England

Munshi Converts Dehlavi To Govt. View About Bill Of Justice To Peasants

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

POONA: October 13.

THAT THE CONGRESS GOVERNMENT WOULD WELCOME THE CATASTROPHE THAT HAD BEEN FORESHADOWED BY THE LEADER OF THE PROGRESS PARTY, WAS THE STATEMENT THAT MR. MORARJI DESAI, REVENUE MINISTER, MADE IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO-DAY, DURING THE DISCUSSION OF THE FORFEITED LANDS RETURN BILL.

THE FIRST READING OF THE BILL WAS PASSED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY, MUCH SOONER THAN EXPECTED.

Minister's Retort

The type of political speech which has seldom been heard in a Legislature in this country from the Treasury Benches, was made by Mr. Morarji Desai. He gave a bit of his mind to the European members, whose Leader took up the role of the self-appointed mentor. The Minister was sarcastic about the ideas of Democracy in the West,—especially in England,—which did not hesitate to hand over the freedom of Czechoslovakia. Representatives of that country need not come forward to teach Indians what Democracy was.

Legal Position

A masterly elucidation of the legal position was given by Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition admitted, that he was very much impressed that what was being done by Government was just and proper.

The speedy way in which the House has been dealing with the Bill is due to a great extent to the manner in which the Speaker, Mr. Mavlankar, has been regulating the speeches on the Bill.

Proceedings In Detail

Further discussion of the first reading of the Forfeited Lands Bill was resumed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day, with Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar in the chair.

Mr. C. P. Bramble, Leader of the Progress Party continuing his speech said, that last year, his party had given conditional support to the Government in interest of democracy, though they disliked much the resolution. He said that his party had proved the potential allies of the Government and he wanted to know whether they had been as such, or had proved all along to be difficult subjects. He was in sympathy with the Revenue Minister for his charm and persuasive pleading of a bad case. The minimum demand of his party had been that the original holder should pay up the arrears of land revenue, if the lands were to be returned to them.

Continuing, Mr. Bramble stated that the measure was iniquitous, vindictive, and revengeful. It affected the common rights of citizens, and disturbed the sanctity of private property. He felt that if the Bill were passed, it would mean throwing democracy to wolves.

REVENUE MINISTER'S REPLY.

Closure was asked for and accepted by the Speaker.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister replying to the debate stated that only in one case had 45 times assessment been paid to the Government by the present owners. In most cases, it was below eight times assessment and the average was three to three and half times assessment. He agreed that in a few cases, lands had been sold in auction. But they were in very few cases and very few people came forward to bid.

HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS.

Referring to the remark of the Leader of the Opposition that he should have tried his persuasive capacity to negotiate and he would have succeeded in buying back these lands, Hon Mr. Morarji Desai said that he did make efforts with some of the leading

(Continued On Page 8 Col. 1)

FOR LOW-PAID AMERICANS

U. S. Move To Sell Farm Products At Cheaper Rates

WASHINGTON: Oct. 13.

A gigantic programme to supply surplus farm products to poor Americans at cut prices and designed also to reduce surpluses and raise farmers' prices to prevent unrest in farming areas, is being prepared, according to Mr. Wallace, Secretary for Agriculture.

It is added that the proposals, which are being studied called for a "two price" system for selling such commodities as cotton, vegetables, fruit, dairy produce and meat below market prices to families on relief and low-paid workers, the Government bearing the losses thereon.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

At an informal meeting of the Ministers of the Central Provinces to-day, it was decided to extend the Prohibition campaign, from January 1, to the whole of Akola and Wardha Districts, where certain specified areas have already been declared dry from April last.

It is understood that the latest reports concerning the success of the experiment in those districts of the Province which have already been declared dry, were considered.

The Ministers are reported to have been agreed that in the light of the experience, it would be advisable to extend Prohibition district by district in the Province.—A. P.

FOXBROUGH SECOND WINS MIDDLEPARK STAKES

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Middlepark Stakes run at New Market to-day over a distance of six furlongs resulted:—

FOXEROUGH SECOND (Pat Beasley) 1
ELUE PETER (E. Smith) 2
ROGERSTONE CASTLE (Elliot) 3

Ten ran. Won by one and a half lengths and three lengths separated second and third.

Winner was trained by Capt. Boyd-Rochfort.

Starting prices:—13 to 8 on Foxbrough Second; 10 to 1 Blue Peter; 11 to 4 Rogerstone Castle.—Reuter.

DAMAGE TO BRITISH AMERICAN COMPANY

JERUSALEM: October 13.

Damage estimated at £1,50,000 was caused by fire in a factory outside Jaffa, controlled by the British American Tobacco Company. Armed Arabs held up the employees and then set fire to the stock.—Reuter.

NAZIS AND DISARMAMENT

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A reference to the claim made yesterday in Berlin political circles, that they are awaiting a response to their suggestion of arms limitation was made by Herr Hitler.

Reuter learns authoritatively that no direct approach has so far been made by Berlin to the British Government on the subject of general disarmament. Yesterday's German statement is regarded here as a feeler by which the initiative for a conference is transferred to Britain.—Reuter.

No Visa To Strachey

Br. Foreign Office Report To U. S. Consul And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON: October 13.

It is alleged that the American Consul has cancelled Mr. John Strachey's visa after receipt of a "reliable and confidential report" against Mr. Strachey from the British Foreign Office, which is anxious to prevent Mr. Strachey's American campaign against the Munich Agreement.

BAN ON FILM

It is also understood that the British film censor has banned "The March of Time," film "Britain's Dilemma," which prefacing "Mein Kamph" and recording the events in China, Abyssinia, Spain, Austria and Czechoslovakia ends with the Munich Agreement. The film deals with the "Mein Kamph" theme that Britain would not fight against Germany and asks the question: "Would Britain Fight Now?"

Assassin Of Peef Dead

SOFIA, Oct. 13.

The assassin of Major-General Peeff has died.—Reuter.

Hon. Degree For Sir Feroz Khan Noon

TORONTO, Oct. 13.

The President of the Toronto University has announced that an honorary degree of the University will be conferred on Sir Feroz Khan Noon on October 14, states the "Globe Mail."—Reuter.

ROME, Oct. 13.

It is announced that a division of the Italian Royal Navy will escort convoy of repatriated legionaries from Cadiz to Naples.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

3. LOST & FOUND.

Lost & Not Found—Two jewelled rings at noon near Bori Bunder on Wednesday. The finder will be rewarded handsomely. Write Box No. 10909, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a designer and a mistry well experienced in furniture line. Apply Box No 10903, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified Sanitary Inspector for a temporary post for 6 months. One with experience in Plague Duty preferred. Apply stating age and minimum salary expected, K. D. Mordekar. President, Vengurla Municipality. (9683)

Wanted a Manager for Printing Press. Apply with experience and Salary to Box No. 10900, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon 120|-, fully qualified Nurses 60|-, quarters, practice. Apply "Daboo" Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10099)

Wanted—Sales Managers on Rs. 100 plus T. A. to sell Radio and musical instruments on hire purchase system. Apply Watson and Co., 10, Canning Street, Calcutta. (10872)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted—1,000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Thought-Reading, Crystal Gazing, Auto-Suggestion, etc., by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp. Prof. Rudra, 100|5, Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (10597)

156. PRIVATE TUITIONS

Expert mathematics tuition to school children by Cambridge graduate, experienced public school Master. Two Rupees per hour. Apply Tarachand, "Daulat," Bhamburda, Poona. (10904)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Sexus Paste, best and cheapest Contraceptive. Gelotube, best and cheapest Venereal Preventive. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (10710)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Verbatim reporting, other stenographic work, typewriting and duplicating undertaken. R. S. Iyer, 11, Narayana Nivas, Matunga. (10908)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-6-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. (WORKS BRANCH).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of filling in the ground at the Northeast corner of the junction of Mahim Causeway and Mori Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday the 26th October, 1938.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees five to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) J. D. DARUWALA,
For Dy. City Engineer.
City Engineer's Department,
(Works Branch),
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6-10-1938.

9687.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMNADAS BHAGWANDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Dean Lane, Fort Chambers, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and Ground rent Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Samuel Street and D'Souza Street, formerly known as Wadnigaddy and otherwise called Bhandarwada Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvi, fronting on the East side of the said Bhandarwada Street which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-five (195) square yards be the same a little more or less and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 592 and now under Collector's Rent Roll No. 2094 and Collectors last Rent Roll No. 6252 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 392 of Mandvi Division and which said messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 18 and No. 16 and now under B. Ward No. 1611 formerly Street No. 106 and 110 and now Street No. 286-288 and formerly bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the aforesaid Wadnigaddy otherwise called Bhandarwada Street, on or towards the West by the Dongree Jeao Souza Street, on or towards the North by a public passage and property of Dayal Bhimji and on or towards the South by the house and premises formerly of Jeewan Callian and now of Tricumdas Jeewan.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1938.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9691.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:

Serial No.	Insolvency No.		Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1.	No. 635 of 1931	Re:	William George Russel.	FIRST.
2.	„ 1 of 1934	„	Framroze Merwanji Mehta.	„
3.	„ 615 of 1936	„	Harkisondas Chunilal Bhagat, traded as Harkisondas C. Bhagat.	„
4.	„ 1 of 1937	„	Sydney Ambrose Monte De Cruz.	„
5.	„ 81 of 1937	„	Vinayak G. Phadke traded as the Sun Cycle Stores.	„
6.	„ 223 of 1937	„	Dominic Santana Cardoz.	„
7.	„ 235 of 1937	„	Patric Vivian Archer.	„
8.	„ 252 of 1937	„	William James Topping.	„
9.	„ 285 of 1937	„	Dayalal Bhagwandas Kundlawala, traded as Dayalal Bhagwandas & Co.	„
10.	„ 321 of 1937	„	Chaturbhuj Madhavji—a firm.	„
11.	„ 542 of 1937	„	Dharamdas Bhagwandas & Others traded as Thakoredas Bhagwandas.	„
12.	„ 404 of 1936	„	Anthony John Maxi Pereira alias A. Pereira traded as A. Pereira & Co.	FIRST & FINAL
13.	„ 753 of 1936	„	Sydney Mitchell Williams.	„
14.	„ 290 of 1937	„	Dayalal Ambalal Pandya traded as Ambalal Jetharam & Co.	„
15.	„ 377 of 1937	„	Morarji Adesing Sha.	„
16.	„ 24 of 1938	„	Simon Bruck traded as F. Cornaglia & Co.,	„
17.	„ 65 of 1933	„	Jivraj Mulji Shah.	SECOND.
18.	„ 107 of 1933	„	Girjajee Ranaji Shishupal.	„
19.	„ 258 of 1931	„	Vinayak Vishnu Abhyankar.	THIRD.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised

Bombay, dated this 12th day of October, 1938.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.

9688.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI AHMED DADA, HAJI JOOSAB DADA and HAJI ABDUL GANI DADA, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client FATUBAI, widow of Abbas Mahomedally Mogul, SHIRINBAI, daughter of Abbas Mahomedally Mogul and REHAN, daughter of Abbas Mahomedally Mogul also of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 101, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Govindji Keni Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay in the City of Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 630 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2032 Part, Cadastral Survey No. 26|26 of Dadar, Naigaum Division and bearing Plot No. 17, Scheme No. 60 of Naigaum Estate and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 733 (3) and Street No. 93 B and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of B. M. Ranade, on or towards the West by the property of D. H. Rane, on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to Bombay Municipality and on or towards the South by Govindji Keni Road and which said premises are occupied by the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1938.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

9685.

Public Notices

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office "Prospect Chambers", 317-21, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 31st day of October, 1938, at 4 P.M. (S. T.) to transact the following business.

(1) To approve and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts as at 31st December 1937.
(2) To elect a Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Tansukhrai M. Karundia as a Director of the Company.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of October, 1938, to the 10th day of November, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

"Prospect Chambers",
317-21, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
12th October, 1938.

(9686)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 94 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1938, at 2 P.M. (Sale Warehouse), at Alexandra Docks the following goods:

Art Silk Fents, Lacquers, art silk; 16 Bales wrapping paper; 5 Bales paper; Essences, Plywood; Brass; Silver and Ivoryware; Rubber washers; Lithophane; Oxide of Iron, etc.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 825 of 1938.

Messrs. W. J. BUSH & Co., ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
SALEBHOY E. BADRI & another ... Defendants.

To,
SALEBHOY E. BADRI,
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed a suit against you to recover Rs. 1,564-1-1 with interest and costs and that the court has fixed the 2nd day of November, 1938, for final disposal of the suit. You are hereby summoned to appear in court on that day, in person or by Advocate (O. S.) instructed by an attorney with all your witnesses and documents. In default of your appearance on the said date the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1938.

(Sd|-) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. DORAB & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

(9691)

NEW EMPIRE
Daily: 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
SECOND WEEK
A picture so gripping that one forgets the identity of those who play in it!
Walter Wanger presents
"ALGIERS"
"ALGIERS"
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SIGRID GURIE
HEDY LAMARR
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JOSEPH CALLEIA—ALAN HALE
Released through United Artists
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Auction Sales

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Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT JAGJIVAN KIKA STREET (GULALWADI).

Messrs Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co., Attorneys for Sheth Karsondas Keshavlal and another, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Goswami Shree Ranchhodlalji alias Vallabhlalji Ghanshyamlalji Maharaj, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 9th March 1935 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Friday the 14th October 1938, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure admeasuring 100 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New No. 8277, New Survey No. 712 and Cadastral Survey No. 2775 Bhuleshwar Division together with dwelling house assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 5861, New Street No. 143 and which are situate at Jugjivan Kika Street and are bounded on East by Sweepers' passage, on West by the said Jugjivan Kika Street, on North by property of Harichand Manchharam and on South by property of Jivandas Lakhimdas and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort or the undersigned.

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THE BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:————:DADAR
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
WORLD'S MOST INHUMAN RACKET EXPOSED
"DAUGHTER OF SHANGHAI"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE with
ANNA MAY WONG
CHARLES BICKFORD
TO-MORROW:
Charles LAUGHTON
in
"VESSEL OF WRATH"

OPERA HOUSE
LAST DAY
5-15, 8 & 10-30 P. M.
TO-DAY: SPECIAL SHOW for LADIES & CHILDREN: 1-30 P. M.
SARASWATI'S
RAJA GOPICHAND
TO-NIGHT
5TH WEEK
OF
PUBLIC FAVOUR
SJT. R. V. DESAI'S
Poornima
THE STORY OF SOCIAL VICES THAT HAS EXISTED IN ALL AGES.

PRAKASH'S
Social Masterpiece
Now running at:
KRISHNA
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat., Sun. & Holiday at 2-30
"Poornima" Song Hits on H. M. V.

ECHO OF RIOTS IN RANGOON

Tribunal Appointed To Make Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent).

RANGOON, (By Mail).

After long deliberations and final considerations by the cabinet meeting held on the 20th September at the Government House with his Excellency presiding, the personnel of the Tribunal to inquire into the recent riots in Rangoon and the districts was announced in Saturday's Burma "Gazette." The Tribunal which will be presided over by Mr. Justice H. B. L. Braund of Rangoon High Court consist of all Burma people and not outsiders for which the Indians in India and Burma had for sometime past been agitating and moving the Government of India and Secretary of State for India and Burma. The Tribunal is comprised of two Burmans, the Hon'ble U Po Han, Barrister, member of the Burma Public Service Commission from Rangoon and U Khin Maung Dwe, Advocate, the leading lawyer of Mandalay. The two Indian members are Mr. A. Rahim, member of the Burma Senate and the well-known banker and businessman of Maymyo while the Secretary to the Tribunal is Mr. F. S. V. Donnison, I.C.S. lately Secretary to Financial Commissioner but now placed on special duty in the Home Department to act as the Secretary. In the Burma "Gazette" of Saturday His Excellency also announced the terms of reference which include inquiry into and report on causes of recent riots, measures and actions taken by the Police and Civil Officers during the riots, loss of life and property and desecration and destruction of religious edifices and buildings during the riots and to make recommendations for prevention of similar communal or religious disturbances.

HPONGYIS ON WAR PATH

Peace had been established in Rangoon through the efforts of the Burmese and Indian leaders while the officials in the district had also been successful in establishing peace in their respective centres with the aid of local elders and leading Sayadaws. Situation has been normal in Rangoon while business is being resumed in formal order both in the city and in the districts. But unfortunately there has been a set back as some Hpongyis are again on war path while a section of the Burmese political leaders are giving the necessary agitation and stimulus in disturbing the peace and the communal harmony. Some Hpongyis have started agitation in picketting the Indian shops and advising the Burmans not to buy from the Indian shops and occasionally using force on those who dare to disobey them.

If timely action is not adopted by the authorities in the city or in the districts it will lead to other troubles which will rekindle the dying embers of the communal fires in Burma.

INDIANS SETTLING DOWN.

For the past one week incidents have been reported from many parts of the country, but the majority are from Mandalay. Stoning of Indian houses, setting fires to houses temporarily vacated by the Indian owners out of fright and terror and occasional assaults and attacks on Indians by the Burmans are still being continued. Cases of incendiarism were reported from Henzada and Mandalay while on Saturday night four Indian houses which were empty near the Letpadan railway were set fire and burnt down. Mosques are still targets of the Burmese people and even in Rangoon another mosque in western quarter was desecrated by the Burmans yesterday. On Saturday night, another Indian stall was looted in the city while tonight an unprovoked assault was made by a Hpongyi on an Indian Christian boy near the Thayettaw monastery close to the general hospital which was witnessed by many from the private wards of the hospital. The Indians are settling down to business and the extremists are sobering down in temper, but the Burmese mass mind and particularly the Hpongyis are still bent on keeping up the troubles as the general opinion of the Burmese people is that Indians should leave the country and let the Burmans enjoy and do what they think best in the situation.

The Rotary Club of Rangoon at the weekly meeting on September passed a resolution moved by the President U Ba Win deeply mourning the loss of their esteemed District Governor Sir Phiroz-Sethna, and conveying their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family. The resolution was passed all the members standing in silence in memory of the great departed soul.

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THE PAGEANT OF PEACE
IN BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
a.m.
8-0 Records.
p.m.
1-0 Market Rates. 1-5 Music. 2-0 Allah Rakhibai. (Ghazals). 2-20 Kairana School. 2-30 Art, talk in Marathi. 2-45 Kantilal B. Nayak. 2-55 Violin and Clarionet. 5-6 Suresh Babu. 5-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 5-35 Gujarati Songs. 5-45 Sazgiri on Sarangi. 5-50 Allah Rakhibai. 6-5 Shahnai Solo. 6-10 Vocal Duets. 6-15 Geets. 6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 Gujarati Poetry. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Allah Rakhibai. 8-15 Bombay Orchestra. 8-25 Suresh Babu. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Govardhan Puja. 9-30 News. 9-45 To-Night in Bombay by Talyarkhan. 10-0 Hilo Trio. 10-10 Recorded Session. 10-30 Dance Band. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
p.m.
1-0 As in Bombay I.
61 metres (4,905 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-30 As in Bombay I 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)
a.m.
7-0 Recitations from Quran 7-15 Radio Symphonies: Bibhas 7-25 Ghazals 8-5 B. S. Rawat 8-20 Shahjahanbai News 8-40 In English 8-50 In Hindustani.
noon.
12-0 Hamd-o-Sana.
p.m.
1-0 Dainty Diversions 2-0 Current Events. By Prof. M. Mujeeb 2-15 Music 2-20 Water Supply of Town 6-0 News In English 6-5 In Hindustani 6-10 Ghazals from Afzal Husain 6-50 Air Orchestra 7-0 For Villagers Only 7-30 For Highbrows A (concert) 8-15 Hindi Books review 8-30 Popular Music Books 3-30 Popular Music 9-10 Surbahar Solo 9-15 News, Weather Report. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Ghazals. 10-0 Public Speaking. 10-15 A Recital. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
a.m.
7-0 As in Delhi I.
60 metres (4,995 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Shahjahanbai. 6-20 Wahid Khan. 6-30 Shahjahanbai. 7-30 Interlude 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-45 London Philharmonic Orchestra. 10-0 to 10-45 As in Delhi I. 10-15 Eileen Leete: Soprano. 10-35 London Philharmonic Orchestra. 10-55 News.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
V U C 370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-0 Children's Corner. 6-0 Play programme for children. 6-40 When Sun Goes Down. 7-0 AIR Players. 8-0 Commercial News. 8-5 Parul Sen. 8-20 Gour Ghose. 8-30 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-45 News. 9-0 Local News (Bengali). 9-5 Vocal and Violin Recital. 9-45 Concerto No. 1, in B Flat Minor.

Calcutta—II Programme

61.47 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-0 to 9-20 As in Calcutta I. 9-20 Oriya Records.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)
p.m.
4-0 Things of Interest. 4-5 Tenali Rama. (Tamil). 4-20 Music. (Tamil). 5-0 S. Balasubramanyam: Vocal. 6-0 Programme for Children. 6-25 AIR Carnatic Orchestra.
6-30 Oorvasi 7-15 Sounds and Symphony 7-30 P. S. Vedachalam Chetty: Vocal 8-30 Shrimati Rajam and Vijaya Rao Duets 8-40 A. Shantivardhana: Veena 9-0 News 9-15 Narrow Escape 9-30 P. S. Vedachalam Chetty: Vocal 9-55 A. Shantivardhana: Veena.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950) kc/s.
p. m.
5-0 to 9-30 as in Madras I 9-30 Celebrity Programme 9-50 Dance Interlude 10-5 Madras Radio Part-Song Society 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.)
p. m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani 5-40 Recitation from Quran 5-55 Habibullah Kabuli 6-15 Roop Singhar 6-25 Shamshad Begam 6-35 Phool tere anmol 6-45 Khabare Atare 7-45 Husn-aur-Nazduri 8-0 Around Amrau Jan 9-0 Aghmaz-i-Hasn 9-15 News Weather Report In Hindustani 9-45 Shamshad Begam 10-5 Clarionet, Violin and Tabla 10-10 Habibullah Kabuli 10-30 Ishq Ki Chal 10-40 Shamshad Begam.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
p. m.
6-0 Tamancha Jan 6-15 Ali Bakhsh Zahur 6-40 Tamancha Jan 7-0 Agriculture In Egypt talk in Hindustani 7-30 Tamancha Jan 8-0 My Best Poems: 1 8-15 Jameel Ara of Gujrat 8-45 Instrumental Duet: Film tune 8-55 Artist's Choice 9-15 News, Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Experiences of Indian Writer in Europe 10-0 Hour of Dance Music.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)
p. m.
6-0 Classical Music 7-0 Bhushan 7-20 Classical Melodies 7-45 Sur Das (Hindustani) 8-0 V. J. Joshi 8-2[illegible] Pageant of Urdu Poetry Khwaja Mir Dard (1133-99) 8-30 Qaiser Jahan 9-0 V. J. Joshi 9-15 News (Hindustani) 9-30 In English 9-45 Qaiser Jahan 10-0 Old Musicians.

B. B. C. Programme

CSJ 13.93 m (21,53 Mc/s) GSH 13.97 m (21.47 Mc/s) GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSG (to 9-30 p. m.) 16.86 m (17.79 Mc/s) GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s)
p. m.
7-30 Lieder Recital 7-45 Callender's Senior Band 8-30 Music Hall 9-30 News 9-50 Next Week's Programmes 10-0 Have you Brought your Music?
10-50 to 11-15 p. m. Arabic programme GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s.)

Announcement!

The Management of the EXCELSIOR THEATRE regrets to inform their patrons that due to a delay in the arrival of the film "CONVICT 99," it will be screened from TO-MORROW, Saturday, instead of To-day, as previously announced. The Management duly tenders their apologies for the inconvenience thus caused to their Patrons.

THE EXCELSIOR
LAST DAY TO-DAY:
AT 4. 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"BULL DOG DRUMMOND IN AFRICA"
A PARAMOUNT THRILLER with JOHN HOWARD
FROM TO-MORROW
WILL HAY
in his LATEST Comedy
"CONVICT 99"
SUN., OCT. 16TH AT 10 A.M.
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
IN HER DELIGHTFUL HIT
"LITTLE COLONEL"
COMING FRI., OCT. 21ST.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN HIS LATEST HIT
"PROFESSOR BEWARE"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
Plans Open! Book Early!!

EROS 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
From To-day!
ADAM HAD EVE
ANTHONY HAD CLEOPATRA
NAPOLEON HAD JOSEPHINE
ROMEO HAD JULIET
and now
MELWYN DOUGLAS HAS JOAN BLONDELL
and you'll have happy hysterics!
GIDDY FUN SHOW!

Love-Life of a Lively Dove:
THE LOVELY
NASEEM
in MINERVA'S Love Story
"VASANTI"
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA
HOME OF GREAT FILMS

Miss Vasant D. Shukle, B.A.T.D. returned from England after having secured degree in English literature from Oxford University and teachers' Diploma from the London University. She had her education at Baroda.

Miss Tara D. Shukle who returned from England after having secured degree in Domestic Science and Social Hygiene. Her father Mr. Dahyabhai Shukle is a divisional Superintendent in Baroda State Railway. She had her education at Baroda.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

Hearing In Case Under Gaming Act

The further hearing was resumed yesterday of the case in which Mr. W. T. Halai, Special Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange, Kalbadevi, stands charged along with seven others under the Prevention of Gaming Act, before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai with Messrs. Chhatrapati and C. D. Vyas appeared for all the accused except Mr. Halai, who is defending himself.

On a previous occasion when Mr. Halai applied for the case to be transferred to this Court with a view to expedite the proceedings, he was placed in a narrow dock. On transfer to this Court, the Magistrate called him out of the dock and gave him a seat at the table.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Gawde, of the C. I. D., gave evidence. He said that the records of the Indian Cotton Exchange, showed no standard or Room-Rate Committee and also that the types and classification of the cotton should be ready before the delivery.

Mr. B. T. Desai remarked that the time had come when the cotton experts had to take lessons from the police. (Laughter)

Mr. Halai interrupted and asked, amid renewed laughter, how it was possible before the crops were grown, to classify them.

Under the by-laws of the East India Cotton Association, Broach and Cutch Cotton, continued the witness, had to be kept in separate type boxes, which was not done in the present instance. He added that this clearly showed that none of the accused was carrying on "bona-fide" business

Mr. Halai here asked witness to continue his evidence and not bother about the result of an undecided case.

Mr. Gawde, continuing, said that the premises of the Exchange were so dark that no cotton could be surveyed.

Mr. Halai: Perhaps a flicker of light might depreciate and affect the value of cotton and subject us to great loss. (Laughter).

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS QUOTED

Bye-law 87 of the Association provides for issue of delivery order within a week after the due date of delivery. This, Gawde said, was meaningless. The delivery ought to be given or taken on or before the due date.

Mr. Halai: "There is no provision for buyers to call for delivery in the rules of East India Cotton Association. The one quoted is a rotten rule."

When witness referred to Surat Cotton, Mr. Halai reminded the court of the words of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who, on a famous occasion, said, "Save us from Surat." (Laughter).

Mr. Halai said he wanted copies of Council proceedings which referred to Sir Purshottamdas' speech on the Cotton Control Bill, when he would prove his statement.

Mr. Desai said that Sir Purshottamdas was still striving for unitary control of the cotton trade.

Mr. Halai referred to Article 6 of the memorandum and stated that it provided for transactions between members and non-members.

Mr. Gawde:—It is all in your head.

Mr. Halai:—My head cannot be so bad as it has been purchased by America for 35,000 dollars after my death. (Laughter).

Mr. Gawde explained at length to the Court the meaning of kucha and pucca systems of Contracts.

Mr. Halai complained that witness had wasted enough of the Court's and everyone's time and he was prepared to help him if necessary.

A passage-at-arms between Mr. Gawde and Mr. B. T. Desai ensued and the latter remarked that what was wrong with the police was that they were experts at everything including things that they did not understand.

Mr. Halai said the lawyers were experts at defending while the police specialised in persecuting. (Laughter). The Court rose for the day.

Alleged Assault On Nurse

"The accused gave me one blow on the back, another blow on my nose and blood came out of my nostrils," said Mrs. Matilda George, a nurse, giving evidence to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in the case in which she charged George Thomas with assault and insult.

Complainant further stated that the accused who was a subtenant in the same building, bore her a grudge and assaulted her on August 31, when she came out of her house.

The Magistrate framed a charge of causing hurt against the accused.

Accused, pleading not guilty, stated that the complainant spat on his face and addressing the Magistrate said, "Your Worship knows what these Jewesses are".

Magistrate: I do not know. I have not been in Germany. (Laughter).

The case stands adjourned.

Arrested on a charge of theft of Rs. 195, Vithaldas Dharsi Ghoradia, was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. K. J. Kambata, this morning, at Girgaum Police Court, and was ordered to be released on bail till October 20.

Raja Ram Lingoo was arrested by the Mahim Police in connection with a criminal assault upon a young beggar girl, who was sleeping on the foot-path at Dadar.

The beggar girl has been sent to the Children's Home pending further police enquiry.

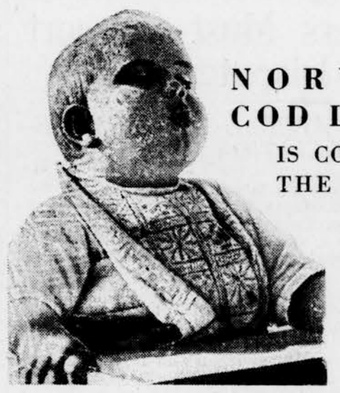
The accused was remanded to the police custody till October 26 at the Dadar Police Court.

Dhandu Krishna and Babu Laxman were arrested by the Kalachowki police, this morning, on a charge of stabbing a man, named Krishna Rowji, in the compound of Hararwala Building last night.

The accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate Mr. Thakore, at Dadar Police Court, to-day, and were ordered to be released on bail till October 20.

KNOCKED DOWN BY CAR.

Tippu Laxman (50) was knocked down by a motor car, yesterday, and was removed in an unconscious condition to the G. T. Hospital where subsequently he died.



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NATURE'S OWN REMEDY
WORLD-FAMOUS FOR QUALITY

IF I WERE THE ONLY BOY IN THE WORLD
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COMMENCING FROM:—
TO-MORROW SAT 15 OCT.

Under the presence of Bombay's leading citizens
KAMLESH KUMARI
the most glamorous star of the Indian filmdom who portrayed the leading role in New Theatres' "PRESIDENT" Shines again in
ASHA
The First Aeronautic Indian film
A FILM CORPORATION PICTURE
Co-Starring
VIJAY KUMAR B.A.
TULSI LAHIRI M.A.B.L.
KAMRAN B.A.
PURNA CHOWDHURY,
ARUNA—DEV BALA
and others
Released through
Ramniklal Mohanlal & Co.
Bombay. 4
From To-morrow
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-morrow 4 Shows
2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EXTRAS
The Latest MARCH of TIME
ON
"CZECHOSLOVAKIA"
and "MUNICH FILM"
Specially rushed by air!

Labour Leaders Must Support Trades Disputes Bill

PROF. DAVAR'S APPEAL AT SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING

A stirring appeal was made to the labour leaders to support the Industrial Disputes Bill by Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, at the meeting of the Shareholders' Association on Thursday evening.

Prof. Davar also expressed a hope that the conference of the Ministers regarding the development of industries would lead to increased national wealth.

Referring to the Industrial Disputes Bill, Prof. Davar said:—

The party in such disputes which suffers the most during the continuance of a strike, as we are repeatedly assured are the work people. In view of that one should have thought that a bill such as this would be received with delight more by the labouring class than the employers concerned. It has been frequently urged on behalf of labour by the labour leaders that Government as well as the disinterested public, should, in cases where the workers are forced to go on strike intercede on behalf of the weaker side, i.e., labour and with a view to prevent suffering which generally results from its prolongation. Public have been repeatedly appealed to on the ground that unless the strike is put an end to through its intercession, the all powerful employer would succeed in dictating its own terms on labour. The result generally has been that both the public and the Government have naturally sympathised with the strikers and helped the workmen to secure justice whenever they had a just cause.

STRIKE AS LAST WEAPON

Considering that one should have thought that any attempt on part of the State which aims at avoiding the necessity of going on a strike by bringing into working order a machinery of conciliation should meet with the approbation more of labour than that of the employer. The public are thus perplexed to find that instead of co-operating with the Government and that too a National Government in entire sympathy with labour, which sympathy has been translated into action and practical proof through the recent increase of wages on recommendation of the special Committee appointed by them, the labour representatives should be adopting the tactics of obstruction for good part of a month causing thereby enormous waste of public time and money and alienating public sympathy. The ground on which our friends who claim to represent labour have launched their main attack is that the bill seeks to deprive them of their right to strike. What the bill in fact provides in principle is that the strike should be used as a weapon in the last resort, i.e., after all the avenues of conciliation with a view to prevent a strike have been explored. If therefore the strike conditions involve hardship and suffering on labour it is not easy to understand why labour leaders should decline to accept the Bill in principle and agree to arbitration of an impartial tribunal which is to determine as to whether their case is just.

NATIONAL PLANNING

The Congress Industries Ministers' Conference held in Delhi some days ago has passed a number of resolutions having far-reaching effects on the national regeneration of the country. We are glad to notice that the Conference has recognised the cardinal fact that without rapid industrialization of the country the problems of poverty, unemployment, national defence and general economic regeneration cannot be solved. As the first step towards industrialization the conference decided to formulate a comprehensive scheme of national planning which scheme was among other items to provide for the establishment of new industries and development of those existing. It was also decided to constitute a "Planning Committee" to be later succeeded by an "All-India Planning Commission" for the purpose of giving effect to the resolutions passed by the Conference. The question pertaining to methods of organization of industry and its management and as to the method of financing the industries are among the subject which the Planning Commission has been asked upon to consider. The policy outlined by the Conference marks a positive and welcome step forward in the right direction by our Congress Government and it is hoped that this policy will lead to increased national wealth.

B. E. S. T. DRAWS WITH Y. M. C. A.

Junior Rovers Cup Final At Parel

The B. E. S. T. drew with the Y M. C. A. in the final of the Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament, at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, on Thursday evening, neither side being able to score a goal.

The honours of the match go to the rival defences, who held the upper hand almost throughout and allowed little or no scope to the forwards.

The Young Men concentrated on attack from the start as a result of which their forwards gave a trying time to the Tramway defenders. Led by D'Mello at centre-half, the Best defenders proved equal to the task and broke up many a promising movement of the Y.M.C.A. attackline. During this period Thomson, the Y.M.C.A. pivot, sent in an accurate corner-kick but Smith, in the Tramwaymen's goal, saved it well.

The Electricians did not take long in relieving pressure, thanks to Rose, their right-wing, who sent in two five centres but Gardner failed to utilise any of them.

The score-board read (0—0) at half-time.

The Tramwaymen worked hard on resumption and Tully, their inside-right, who was favourably placed on two occasions, failed to draw home the advantage.

The Young Men carried the ball to the opposite end, the forwards moving up well in a combined effort. They forced a corner, which proved abortive.

Put in possession by the right half-back, M. Jesudian, Y.M.C.A.'s right winger, took the ball up the touch-line nicely and sent in a fine angular shot which was cleverly saved by Smith. At the other end, immediately afterwards Tully failed to shoot in correctly to throw away a good scoring opportunity.

In the closing stages both goalkeepers were tried but they kept up their 'sang-froid' and brought off a couple of saves, each, with the result that the match ended in a goalless draw.

The replay has been fixed for to-day (Friday) at 5-15 p.m.

RESULT:—

B. E. S. T.	Nil.
Y. M. C. A.	Nil

TEAMS:

B. E. S. T.:—Smith; Moore and Elliot; Elisha, D'Mello and Lewis; Rose, Gardner, Tully, Thomas and D'Souza.

Y. M. C. A:—Veevers; Glewis and Brown; Humphreys, Thomson and Sha; M. Jesudian, J. Jesudian, John, Francis and Alexander.

REFEREE:—Mr. L. Hibbert.

LINESMEN:—Messrs. Lewis and Terry.

TO-DAY'S REPLAY

B. E. S. T. vs. Y. M. C. A. at 5-15 p.m. (St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel).

European M. L. A.'s Warn Govt. Of India

Public Opinion Must Be Respected In Any Commercial Agreement With England

IF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CONCLUDED AN AGREEMENT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, WHICH IS NOT SUBSTANTIALLY APPROVED BY INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION, THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES MAY BE SERIOUS, SAYS THE EUROPEAN GROUP IN THE INDIAN CENTRAL LEGISLATURE IN THE COURSE OF A STATEMENT CIRCULATED AMONG DIFFERENT CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY.

In view of the negotiations now being carried on between India and the United Kingdom for an agreement to replace the Ottawa Pact, the European Group has circulated this Statement on Fiscal Policy which they desire to adopt, and opinions of Trade organisations have been invited on the policy.

The Group considers that a satisfactory agreement with the United Kingdom to replace the present Trade agreements is important. And if a comprehensive agreement, including the import of British Textile and the export of Indian cotton to the United Kingdom, is not likely to be supported by those particular interests, the Group considers that an agreement of a more limited nature, which would receive general Indian support should be concluded. It holds, however, that a limited agreement is preferable to no agreement at all.

The Group observes that in spite of shrinkage of imports into India from the United Kingdom, there has been maintained throughout the years, a large degree of mutual dependence between the economic systems of both countries. And the spread of economic nationalism which has closed or restricted other markets both for India and the United Kingdom, has in recent years increased this mutual dependence.

The Ottawa agreements provided for reciprocal preferential tariff treatment between India and certain parts of the Colonial Empire, and the Group advocates retention of those advantages, though India is not likely to be able to continue to enjoy them in respect of some parts of the Empire without being prepared to give corresponding concessions. If a bi-lateral agreement between India and the United Kingdom is reached, then it is probable that India will have to negotiate with some of the Empire dependencies direct.

The question of Imperial preference, which for the first time found acceptance in the Ottawa conference, was raised in 1903, and in 1921 the Fiscal Commission envisaged the principle that should govern Imperial preference.

The report of the Fiscal Commission laid down that no preference should be granted on any article without the approval of the Indian Legislature, no preference given should in any way diminish the protection required by the Indian Industries, the preference should not involve any economic loss to India, and so far as the Dominions are concerned the preferences granted should be the result of mutually advantageous reciprocal agreements. The Commission also took into consideration, in arriving at the conclusions, that India is an exporter of raw materials and an importer of manufactured goods and that the United Kingdom is the largest single purchaser of Indian goods, as also the fact that unless the United Kingdom maintains the export trade, the heart of the Empire will weaken, a contingency to which no part of the Empire can be indifferent.

But the recommendations were not resorted to till the Ottawa Conference in 1932, when the protectionist policy pursued by the Nationalist Government in the United Kingdom, necessitated a reorientation in the policy of India. As a result of that conference, India for the first time adopted a policy of imperial preference and ratified an agreement under which she gave the United Kingdom and certain parts of the colonial Empire preferential treatment (for the most part 10 per cent.) in the Indian market, in return for reciprocal preferential treatment in United Kingdom and the Colonial Empire. Though in 1936 the Indian Legislative Assembly decided to terminate the agreements, they have been continued pending negotiation for another agreement.

The Group dissents from those who endeavour to minimise the importance of India's foreign trade and advocate a policy of self-sufficiency. India's export trade has generally increased while her imports have decreased. At the same time they find that while India's export market in the Empire has shown very little change, the Empire's market in India has been almost halved. The Group thinks that a constant and expanding overseas trade is essential for the welfare of India's producers.

The statement then further refers to a drift in the tariff policy of the Government of India, towards one of "full blooded protection."

The group makes it clear that the protection given to industries within the country should be discriminating,' the grant of protection being deliberately restricted to those industries which can prove that they possess natural advantages and that without protection their development is hampered, and that they will, if protection is given, be able to so strengthen and consolidate their position that they will be able in time to compete with imported manufactures on basis of equality.

The present powers of the Government of India for dealing with the problem of dumping and unfair competition have been reviewed by the Group in respect of 1. subsidised exports 2. subsidised production 3. depreciated exchange and 4. the disposal of surplus goods at lower than market rates.—A. P.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	• 9 00	0 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	2• 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrival at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	4 0	13 50
Delhi Express	6 0	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10.58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) Arr. 9•40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Sunday, Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 11 a.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 11 a.m.

OPEN TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Barafwala Eliminates Laljee From Men's Singles

With the approach of the concluding stage of the J. Walter Thomson Open Table Tennis Tournament, the standard of play has, as usual, improved a great deal and the matches being played these days are well worth watching.

The following are the results of the matches played on Thursday evening:—

MEN'S SINGLES

H. M. Barafwala beat I. N. Laljee 25—23, 21—10.

MEN'S DOUBLES

K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia beat I. N. Laljee and H. K. Shivdasani 21—9, 16—21, 21—13.

H. M. Barafwala and H. B. Parelwala beat F. R. Birdy and S. Parvez 21—8, 21—11.

MATCHES FOR TO-DAY

MEN'S DOUBLES

H. Kanga and Mistry vs. E. J. Fielden and A. R. Acott.

H. M. Barafwala and H. B. Parelwala winner of previous match.

CONSOLATION SINGLES FINALS

D. V. Phatak vs. S. S. Samant.

MIXED DOUBLES FINALS

K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. D'Lima vs. D. H. Kapadia and Miss Vakharia.

MEN'S SINGLES SEMI FINALS

H. M. Barafwala vs. R. Sen.

H. B. Parelwala vs. D. H. Kapadia.

B. P. O. A. MANAGING COMMITTEE.

L. R. Tairsee Elected President

With the election of Mr. L. R. Tairsee as President, in place of the late Sir Nowroji Saklatwala, the Managing Committee of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association for the year 1938-39 is completed as follows:—

President: L. R. Tairsee, Esq.

Vice-President: Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, I. M. S., and A. C. Henrichs, Esq.

Hon. Secretary: S. K. Mukerjee, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer: C. B. Sethna, Esq.

Members: Profs. R. N. Bhagwat and R. Choksi, Drs. M. E. Pavri and J. A. D'Souza and Messrs. B. S. Bhappu, P. R. Bhatt, S. H. Bhoot, J. C Maitra, S. H. Mehta, A. A. Jasdenwalla, G. Velthorst, H. I. Rahimtoola, N. V. Sarma, R. F. S. Talyarkhan, F. W. Thornback, D. B Taraporewalla, G. A. Sonawalla and R. V. Palekar.

REPRESENTATIVES TO I. O. A. COUNCIL.

The following were elected to the Council of the Inidan Olympic Association for the year 1938-39:—

S. K. Mukerjee. Esq.,

J. C. Maitra, Esq.

REPRESENTATIVES ON I. B. A. COUNCIL.

The following were elected to the Council of the Indian Badminton Association for the vear 1938-39:—

H. I. Rahimtoola, Esq.,

H. N. Contractor, Esq.

FATAL STABBING.

A prostitute, Chandrabai (22) who had put up a tough fight to save herself from the murderous intention of one of her paramours and who subsequently succumbed to stabbing was the story narrated before the Coroner yesterday.

The deceased, daughter of Shantawa was residing at Mahsoba Galli off Falkland Road and on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m., she was heard crying out for the Police.

The Coroner at the inquest held recorded the death as due to homicidal stab wounds inflicted by means of a knife by the suspect Shiram Sidoo who was recommended to be prosecuted on a charge of murder.

PRINCESS STREET ARRESTS.

Prem Lokumal, Rampratap Ramkuwar and Ramkison Bishwanath were arrested by the Princess St. Police on Wednesday, as, it is alleged, they were gambling in cards at Dhanji St. They were remanded into police custody by Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, till to-day.

FINED FOR USING ROOMS TO RECEIVE SUTTA BETS.

Mr. J. M. Barot, Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, sentenced Daya Arjun (34), yesterday, to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven weeks for using rooms 9 and 10 of Kumbhar Chawl, Wadala Road, for receiving Sutta Bets.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

NOTICE RE: MANGALORE LINE.

The s. s. "KALAVATI" will sail for Mangalore Line Ports on Friday 14th October 1938 at 1 p. m. instead of 9-30 a. m. as usual.

100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 13th October 1938.
(Tel. No. 25061).
Prince's Dock Office.
(Tel. No. 24086).

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Vad 5, 1994
Muslim: Shabar 19, 1357
Parsi: Ardibehest 9, 1308
Hightide: 2-58; 14-46
Lowtide: 8-50; 20-49
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 17m.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

The General Manager of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. Lahore, writes to say that a Sub-office of the Bank has been opened from 5-10-1938 in Lalamusa.

GOSSAGE CHARITY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

The following are provisional fixtures in the above Tournament, subject to alterations, according to results and other circumstances:—

Sat. (15th)—Y.M.C.A. vs. Bombay City Police; Sun. (16th)—B.E.S.T. vs. Apollo Rainbow F.C.; Mon. (17th)—St. Mary's Old Boys vs. Winners on 15th. Semi-Finals:—Tues. (18th)—Customs A. C. vs. Winners on 16th; Wed. (19th)—Caltex S. C. vs. Winners on 17th. Final:—Friday, (21st Oct.) 1938. All games will commence at 5-15 p.m. prompt.

'C' WARD PRIMARY MUSLIM LEAGUE

The annual general meeting of the 'C' Ward Primary Muslim League will be held to-day (Friday), at 9-30 p.m. in the office of this League at 75, Ismail Curtay Road.

SCHOOL GIRLS TAKE SAFETY PLEDGE

Yet another Safety Squad was formed at the Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road, when 50 girls took safety pledge to work whole heartedly in the interests of Health, Caution and Courtesy. Mr. A. S. Trollip, President of the Safety Squad Association, was present, and in wishing the enthusiastic girls great success in their war on accidents, explained the aims and objects of the pledge. The girls were then entertained to a film exhibition on Road Safety.

RAILWAY PASS FOUND

A railway pass, half-yearly, between Khar and Churchgate, has been found. Owner is requested to see Mr. S. S. Kanayalkar, Lino-operator, Govt. Central Press, Charni Road, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Under the auspices of the Bandra Congress Municipal Election Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at the Old Rangari Chawl, Ghod Bunder Road, Bandra when Messrs. Dongre, Kirtikar and Dhurandhar will address the meeting.

CHARITY DRAMA

The Tarun Natya Mandal will perform a drama "Suresh" B.A. to-night (Friday), at Bhangwadi Theatre in aid of Shree Nutan Education School under the presidentship of Sheth Maneklal Chunilal. There is a garba programme also.

SALSETTE TALUKA CONGRESS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Under the auspices of the Salsette Taluka Congress Municipal Election Board a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. in the Municipal Vegetable Market when Sjts. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A. Nasik, Pro. N. R. Phatak, Acharya Dhavan Mustafa Fakeih and Chhotubhai Desai will speak on "Coming Municipal Elections and Voters' Duty."

A students' procession in support of Congress Candidates will be taken from Kolivada Dutt Mandir at 5 p.m. to-day.

THAT SUDDEN STAB OF PAIN

In the back, or the elbows, shoulders, knees . . . a sudden twinge; it is worse some days than others, and only too often people put up with it until a severer attack forces them to recognise the fact that they have rheumatism. Accumulations of uric acid crystals in the system is the cause, and at the first twinge they should be attacked. The blood needs counteracting salts that will dissolve the needle-sharp crystals that cause the stabbing pain and enable the kidneys to clear them out.

In Fynnon Salt, Sodium, Potassium and Lithium, the elements found in world-famous Mineral Springs are combined, and a small dose taken in water is just as effective as the Spa water itself. Don't wait until you are crippled with Rheumatism or its first cousins, lumbago and sciatica. Take a glass each morning of Fynnon Salt; it is a pleasant refreshing drink which nips rheumatic trouble in the bud. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores, and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. KF 6a9

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Daughter of Shanghai". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Rex Story and His Hollywood Revue". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Unexpected". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"There's always a Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Drummond in Africa" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Mysterious Pilot". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Arsene Lupin Returns" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Vasanti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Algiers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Sheik". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Breaking the Ice" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at usual time.
WELLINGTON—"Rosalie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

The members of the Committee of the Goa Hindu Association will be at home to Dr. Alberto Garcia da Silva, the Rector, the professors and students of Liceu Nacional de Alfonso de Albuquerque, Nova Goa (now in Bombay on excursion) at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi Girgaon, to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

'PARLE LOKAMANYA SEVA SANGH

There will be a public meeting under the auspices of Lokamanya Seva Sangha in Gokhale Hall of Tilak Mandir at Vile Parle to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.), Mr. V. V. Sathe, a Congressman of Poona will address on 'Dr. Gilder's Bill and duty of citizens'. Pranacharya Vasudeoshastri Ainapure will preside.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION DISPUTE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Thursday.

The resignations of Sjt. Ratubhai Desai and others are the talk of the town. The Congress element in the Suburb regrets the resignation which are considered to be inopportune. Whilst the non-Congress element is jubilant over the so-called division and sees in its own opportunity. In short the resignations have created a first class sensation and it is coming up for consideration in to-morrow's committee meeting.

Much has happened since I last wrote about this affair. A prominent member of the District Congress Committee described the resignation as a well laid plan which according to him is nothing short of an election stunt. He proceeded: The main ground on which the aggrieved members have thought fit to resign is the selection of "the undesirable persons" as candidates which, they assert, is detrimental to the Congress prestige and is bound to react on the smooth working of the municipal affairs." Another Congressman whom I approached to measure called it "a bluff". He further said "To me it appears that the rejection of Sjt. Ramratan's candidature by the selection committee unanimously upset their plan of climbing stright to the municipal 'gadi' which object is defeated by the rejection of Sjt. Ramratan's candidature." It will be recalled that at the time of last local Congress election, a radical group was formed. And at the time of the distribution of the executive ports in Congress Committees, the socialist comrades refused to join in this division of what they called the spoils by leaving out the old and seasoned workers. It is, according to the above Congressman, the repetition of the same "stunt" and following it up to the next local and district elections. But the Congressman added the omission of Sjt. Ramaratan's name is reported to be flaw in the plan.

I reliably gather that soon after submitting their resignations Mr. Desai and his colleagues started negotiation and are even reported to have suggested a compromise formula and it is understood that, inspite of all that has happened, the fair name of the Congress will not suffer and the working of the Suburban Congress machinery is safe in the able hand of Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt with his experience of two decades of active interest, trained as he is under late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel.

PERNICIOUS PROPAGANDA

Workers Have No Faith In One Day Strike

Sjt. B. J. Mhatre, Jt. Secretary, "G" Ward District Congress Committee and Jt. Secretary Labour Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress writes:

The discussion of the Bill to make provision for the promotion of peaceful and amicable settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration, now going on in Poona in the session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, has given food to a certain Labour leaders to carry on propaganda, not in the interests of the workers and labourers, but deliberately against the Congress. This ill-advised and pernicious propaganda, fortunately, has not yet affected the poor working class which has realised that it is the Congress alone, and no other institution, than can secure and safeguard the interests of the working class

During the last Gandhi-Jayanti Celebrations in the City of Bombay and particularly in "G" Ward, in which is predominantly a Mill-workers Ward, I had the privilege and pleasure of addressing several meetings largely attended by mill-workers. In all these meetings the fundamental principles of the Bill and the important provisions thereof were explained to the mill-workers who with a unanimous voice appreciated the coming legislation and expressed that the sooner it came, the better for them all.

WEAPON OF STRIKE.

What the Bill aims at is to prevent only lightning strikes which are either brought about, instigated or encouraged, on very flimsy grounds and without proper justification. The Bill requires that there should be a proper justification for a Strike. For the purpose of this justification the Bill provides a particular machinery which has got to be brought into use, before any strike can be resorted to. The ultimate right to strike is not taken away by the Bill and it is there just as the ultimate right for the Civil Disobedience is existing. The mill-workers know that Civil Disobedience cannot be practised for anything and everything but has to be practised after due notice to the party concerned and after having exhausted all the methods and remedies for removing the cause for Civil Disobedience. Similarly the weapon of strike is to be used. Just as under certain circumstances Civil Disobedience is permissible, similarly the measure of strike will become permissible subject to compliance to the provisions of the Act. The mill-worker has completely realised this and is not willing to join hands with any strike.

'BHARATA MANI'

Venketramani's New Tamil Weekly

"Bharata Mani", a Tamil weekly published by Mr. K. S. Venketramani from Madras is a welcome addition to vernacular journalism. Mr. Venketramani is an author of international repute and his works Kandan, the Patriot, and Murugan, the Tiller have turned the search light on India that lives in villages. Long before the Congress concentrated on rural drive and village reconstruction, Mr. Venketramani focussed public attention on these live problems by his facile pen and wonderful pen-pictures of village life in his stories and novels. Mr. Venketramani is equally an accomplished writer in Tamil and proposes to carry the message of the Mahatma to rural India through the medium of "Bharata Mani". No man is better fitted to carry the mission in South India. His Tamil is neither "red" nor "black" but is spotlessly white as the message of the Mahatma which it conveys. It is humourous without being profane and pulls enthusiasm without merely playing to the gallery. As an interpreter of currents and cross-currents of Indian and international politics, Mr. Venketramani is an authority. His racy sketches and skits of South Indian village life and social thought will be a treat to South Indians in Bombay, and especially to the women section. The pulling power of "Bharata Mani" is assured, and it is bound to find a place in every Tamil home.

K. A. C.

Bombay Emergency Powers Act

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ASSENT.

A notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" says:

The Act to repeal the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act 1932, of the Bombay Legislature has been assented to by the Governor-General on September 24.

PHILANTHROPIC CITY FATHER

Corporation Honours Memory Of K. B. Meherbaksh

As a mark of respect to the memory of Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Meherbaksh, the Municipal Corporation adjourned without transacting any business on Thursday. In the absence of Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor Sir J. B. Boman Behram was voted to the chair.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram at the outset referred to the death of Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Meherbaksh Haji Kaderbaksh and also to the death of Mr. D. N. Baria, the Deputy City Engineer. He said:—

Khan Bahadur Haji Kaderbaksh died on Tuesday, the 11th instant at his residence at Mahim. The late Khan Bahadur was a member of the Corporation for six years from 1929-1935 and represented the G Ward throughout his career in the Corporation. He was a philanthropic gentleman and many institutions had benefited by his munificent donations. He was also a member of the then Legislative Council for about seven years. His loss has deprived the City of an enthusiastic social and civic worker.

He then referred to the sad and untimely death of Mr. D. N. Baria, Deputy City Engineer, and called upon Mr. M. I. Rowji to move a Proposition expressive of the Corporation's regret at the death of Khan Bahadur Haji Kaderbaksh.

Mr. Rowji then moved:—

That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the death on the 11th October 1938 of Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Meherbaksh Haji Kaderbaksh, J. P., who as a member of the Corporation for six years and in various other capacities rendered valuable services to the City and by whose death the City has lost a philanthropic and public spirited citizen.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business to-day.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. M. A. Dabholker, Dr. S. P. Mehta and Mr. M. E. Serang and carried standing. The House then adjourned till Monday.

SHOLAPUR CRIMINAL TRIBES SETTLEMENT

Management Taken Over By Govt.

The Government of Bombay have taken over the management of the Criminal Tribes Settlement, Sholapur, from the American Marathi Mission with effect from October 1.

The Settlement is now being run as a Government Settlement.

P. K. GHOSE'S SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT

A variety Swimming Entertainment by Mr. Ghose and Water Polo Matches between the teams of Messrs. Golvala Bros. and European Water Polo Association have been arranged for Monday, 17th October, at 6-30 p.m. at the Victoria Swimming Bath Back Bay, Fort.

The admission is through tickets and it is expected all the lovers of Aquatic sport will give a gool response to aid Mr. P. K. Ghoses' enterprise to swim the English Channel next summer.

A subscription list is also opened and all the donors are requested to contribute handsomely to Messrs. Golvala Bros. Victoria Swimming Bath.

Handicap To Tobacco Trade

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Under item 3(a) of Appendix C of the "Consolidated list of Documents requiring Court fee stamps" a Court fee stamp of annas two is required to be affixed to each application presented to a Tobacco Officer.

Representations were recently made to the Government of Bombay that this levy of two annas for every export permit was causing great inconvenience and undue expense to the tobacco trade.

Government has no objection to a firm applying for more than one permit in one application paying only a single court fee stamp of annas two.

BAR AND PRESS ORDERED TO CLEAR OUT

Small Causes Court Order

With the exception of the parties and counsel concerned, the whole court-room, including members of the Bar and the Press, were ordered to go out by Mr. S. E. Kurwa, Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, just two minutes before the rising of the court on Thursday, at the resumed hearing of the case filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay, in the petition seeking to disqualify the letter as a Municipal Councillor and consequently to dislodge him from his office, under the City Municipal Act.

At the outset, Mr. Shamdasani made an application submitting that the term "Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court" who is appointed a special authority under the City of Bombay, Municipal Act, 1888 to determine questions as to rights which are the creation of that right and his jurisdiction is exclusive", could not include an "Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, unless so expressly provided in the Act.

In the circumstances, therefore, the application stated that he was advised to take "mandamus" proceedings in High Court of Judicature at Bombay, against the learned Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court under Sec 45 of the special Relief Act, 1877, requiring him to forbear holding further inquiry and further to quash all the proceedings, on the ground that they were a nullity.

Mr. Shamdasani further stated that he was required under Sec. 46 of the same Act to assert his right in the manner he had done before putting the law into motion.

Sir Jameshed Kanga, in the course of his preliminary objections, observed that both the Sections cited by the applicant referred to the High Courts. And as such Counsel submitted, the petitioner should have gone to the High Court.

The Court ruled that the application was misconceived and ordered the petitioner to proceed with his evidnce.

A second application was made by Mr. Shamdasani under the City Municipal Act with the similar object of getting a postponement.

The application was disallowed.

The Court ruled that no further applications on the matter could be entertained.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, after further examination as a witness for the petitioner was still in the witness-box. When the Court gave the above mentioned order.

Further hearing of the case was postponed till to-day.

Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person, while the respondent was defended by Sir Jamshed Kanga, assisted by Messrs S. G. Velinker, Gulamali Merchant and Cubruddin G. Vakil, instructed by Messrs Kanga and Company, soliciors.

PAYMENT OF RIOT COMPENSATION

When Individuals Can Get Exemption

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government of Bombay has passed the following two Resolutions regarding exemption of individuals or section of individuals from payment of riot compensation:—

(1) "Government are pleased to direct that in all cases in future relating to the award of compensation under Section 45 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, the Chief Presidency Magistrate should under sub-section (1)(b) of the said section require the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay to recover the amount of compensation by an addition to the general tax which should be imposed and levied in all the Municipal Wards in Bombay City."

(2) "Government are pleased to direct that in all cases in future relating to the award of compensation under Section 45 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, the Chief Presidency Magistrate should not grant exemption under subsection (2) of the said section to any persons, from liability to pay the compensation."

BOY SUCCUMBS TO BURNS

A little boy, aged four, died of severe burns at the K. E. M. hospital on Thursday evening.

It was stated that on Wednesday night the child, Rajanna, was playing in his room alone. Suddenly he ran out with his shirt in flames. A neighbour wrenched off the burning shirt and took the child to hospital, but the child died on Thursday evening.

TWO NEW MINISTERS IN ASSAM

SHILLONG, Oct. 13.

The Hon. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Maulavi Mahmud Ali, two new Ministers of the Assam Cabinet, took oath of office this afternoon in the Durbar Hall at Government House. The oaths of office and secrecy were administered by the Governor. The distribution of Portfolios will be announced later on.

On return from Government House the new Ministers were greeted by a large crowd present. Khan Bahadur Maulavi Mahmud Ali (Karimganj) and Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Bar-at-Law (Kamrup) responded.

WHO'S WHO.

Khan Bahadur Mahmudali, was a member of the newly formed Assam United Party under the leadership of Sir M. Saadulla, ex-Chief Minister. The Khan Bahadur suffered imprisonment during the Khilafat Movement and figured prominently in the old Council. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was an independent member and joined the Congress at the time of the Assam tour of Pandit Nehru. He is the only Muslim member of the Congress Party in the Legislature.

An extraordinary "Assam Gazette" published this evening announces the appointment of the new Ministers by the Governor.

MORE MINISTERS.

Though no official announcement has been made, it is freely mentioned in responsible Congress circles that more members are likely to be included in the Bardoloi Cabinet, thus bringing the total strength to ten. An announcement to this effect is expected shortly.

The Congress Coalition Party, it is understood, is now counting on the support of a majority of 55 members in a House of 108.

The Premier, Mr. Bardoloi left to-day for Gauhati.—A. P.

Federal Court

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Federal Court will commence hearing at 11 a.m. on Monday next at New Delhi of the special reference made by the Governor-General in Council, under Section 213 of the Government of India Act 1935, in the matter of the Central Provinces and Berar sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants Taxation Act 1938. —United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1938

PALESTINE PROBLEM

A settlement of the Palestine problem is certainly desirable; but settlement or no settlement the first and foremost duty of the Mandatory is that the "revolt" of the Arabs should be effectively "suppressed." This is the proclaimed determination of the British Government and the demand of the semi-official British Press. It reminds us immediately of the British attitude towards the revolt of the Sudetens openly inspired, moreover, by Germany. In that case the Britisher was urging upon Czecho-Slovakia the "statesmanlike" advice to refrain from dealing with the revolt as it should have been done. In the case of Palestine nothing will satisfy the outraged Britisher if it is less than the collective head of the rebel on a British bayonet or a British armoured car rather than the proverbial charger. The contrast furnishes an instructive lesson in the technique of British diplomacy and British Imperialism. But all this is really *en passant*. Recent events have shown that a campaign considerably more grim and ruthless than even the present militarist repression is to be undertaken immediately to liquidate the "revolt" of a people whose main crime is that they want their rights. Writing recently in 'Time and Tide' on the subject of Palestine, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says:—

> "I have personal knowledge of how news has been sent to British newspapers and suppressed by them. Many reports have reached me of the frightfulness with which the Arab population is being treated, and a mere reading of them has shocked me beyond words. They may be exaggerated but I have no doubt that there is a great deal of truth in them...."

It is not difficult to imagine—in spite of the inevitable official and non-official censorship—what horrors the Arabs are due to suffer under the intensified campaign of repression. This repression is intended to prepare the ground for a final settlement of the Palestine problem and, therefore, gives, we fear, a more or less clear indication of the nature of that solution.

The Cairo Offer

This fear is further confirmed by the article in the London "Times", the paper which gives advance publicity to the projects and plans of the British Government.

The paper, says Reuter, concludes with the advocacy of a broadened basis for the British policy in Palestine towards establishing, with French co-operation, a Near-Eastern federation composed of the Syrian State, Lebanon, *the two Palestines (Arab and Jewish)*, and Trans-Jordan.

Two things are clear from the "advocacy" of the "Times": First, Britain has decided upon partitioning off Palestine and, second, Syria, Lebanon and Trans-Jordan are to be condemned in some way to the miseries which the Arabs of Palestine are suffering. This two-fold scheme is both absurd and highly dangerous. Instead of solving the problem, the first will render the present trouble more intensive and the second extensive. If Britain wants to force a crisis in the Near East and, in fact, in Asia and Africa, she will try to enforce this scheme. If not, she must for the sake both of herself and the unfortunate scape-goats of her Imperialism, the Jews, thankfully agree to the proposals formulated by the Cairo Conference. They are eminently reasonable and they are moderate. They offer a chance to Britain which has done nothing to deserve it and they constitute a sincere gesture of goodwill towards Jews who, from being an insignificant minority have now grown, within the space of two decades, into more than 30 per cent of the entire population. If this offer is not accepted, Britain, we repeat, must prepare to face the determined hostility of a whole Eastern world and not the Muslims alone. What we fear is that the warning will not be heeded and a danger which is local now will very quickly assume grave international proportions, unfortunate for all but particularly for the Jews.

An Appeal To The Jews

In the article from which we have quoted above Pandit Jawaharlal earnestly appeals to the Jews to beware of lining up with British Imperialism, to content themselves with what they have already got and to realise the dangers involved in opposing the Arabs. "It is time", he concludes, "that the leaders of the Jews considered this problem dispassionately in all its wider aspects." We venture to endorse this appeal. Their present attitude leads them nowhere; indeed it will lead them to disaster. At the best they are likely to gain little and certain to loose a horrible lot. Even supposing that the policy of a National Home is persisted in, as understood by the Zionist Organisation and it is, as demanded by Dr. Weizmann, made to embrace the whole of Palestine, to the entire exclusion of Arabs, under the shadow of British bayonets, it does not solve even a fraction of the real Jewish problem. And does Jewry seriously imagine that it will enjoy, always and in every circumstance, the protection of British bayonets? Does it seriously imagine that a Power which betrayed Abyssinia and Czecho-Slovakia and

> *which never raised even its little finger in protest against the treatment of Jews in Germany, Austria and Italy*

will necessarily and unfailingly make sacrifices in altruistic sympathy for Jews in Palestine? This is one of the wider aspects of the problem. The other is even more important. Jews, in their desire to gain possession of Palestine at all costs, are aggravating a peril the very contemplation of which ought to make them shudder. It is obvious that the objective they are pursuing and the manner in which they are doing so will antagonise the whole Muslim world—to say nothing of non-Muslim anti-Imperialist elements in Asia and Africa. In fact it is not ordinary antagonism that they have provoked and are intensifying still further as is unmistakeably patent from the warning given by the Cairo Conference to Britain. Do they realise what the consequences of this will be? Does it not occur to them that they are doing their best to drive the Muslim world into the arms of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini? Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini have their eyes on Africa and the Near East. The whole world knows that. Can the Jews not understand what it means to force the Arabs into desperation and inevitably into friendship with Hitler and Mussolini. There is a certain thing as "Drang Nach Osten." The Jews, by their passionate insistence for Palestine, are making a present of the only bulwark, the Muslims of the Near East,—who have for centuries treated them well—against this peril. If Hitler and Mussolini stalk the Near East, as they are stalking Europe, what happens to the Jews who at least have found a home in Palestine? For their own sake more than for the sake of world peace, "it is time that the leaders of the Jews considered this problem dispassionately in all its wider aspects."

The Right Road

Tribute To Gandhian Way

(By C. J. VARKEY, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary, Madras.

In the long history of India's political and social evolution, there is one ruler—an outstanding personality—distinguished by the uniqueness of his political philosophy. Emperor Asoka—the philosopher-emperor whom India produced—a better specimen than Marcus Aurelius of the West—taught a philosophy which few rulers have followed in the history of the world. He waged but one war in his long reign of forty years, and that was the Kalinga War, in which he conquered and annexed the then prosperous maritime and commercial region of what was later known as the Northern Circars, one of the important parts of our Andhra Desa. Seeing with his own eyes what a war meant.—the cruel shedding of the blood of one's fellow beings—he was converted from the path of war to the path of peace. He waged no more wars, though like a Samudragupta, the Indian Napoleon, he could have successfully marched through the Peninsula and reached Cape Comorin and made extensive conquests. One war and its horrors were sufficient to convert the heart and mind of a ruler of such goodness and kindness as Asoka. He gave up his policy of conquests by warfare and adopted a new, then novel, policy of conquests by peace.

It was a rare experiment in political evolution that Asoka tried, and tried successfully. His was the "Doctrine of Dharma," popularly known then as the "Law of Piety," or legally known as the "Law of Damma" (the Pali word corresponding to the Sanskrit word Dharma). This doctrine was preached not only, nor mainly, by religious men, but by all officers of the State. The Government officers whom we now call Collectors, Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Superintendents of Police, and several others, not only collected money from, and decided disputes among, the citizens of his Kingdom, but went about as missionaries preaching Asoka's gospel of Dharma. They did so as a part of their official duties. This law of his was also inscribed on pillars, rocks and caves in distant parts of the country within (as well as outside?) his empire. Although his armies did not penetrate into far off lands, Asoka made his conquests. He conquered not 'lands' as other conquerors

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 5).

OUR LONDON LETTER

Munich Agreement Was A Triumph Of Brute Force

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 2,
(By Air Mail).

I have explained the reason why it is impossible to attach any importance to statements that Hitler has no further desire to achieve territorial expansion in Europe. The other item in Mr. Chamberlain's bargain with the German Fuehrer remains to be examined. It will be remembered that an Anglo-German Pact was signed at Munich, whereby the parties declare their friendship for each other and their resolve to consult with each other whenever any issue affecting them both calls for settlement. This may be regarded in a sense as a pact of non-aggression between the two countries and as such has been hailed jubilantly. One does not know the promises and understandings which were exchanged at the secret conclave between the Prime Minister and the German Chancellor. But it may be assumed that one of the principal issues discussed in this connection was Germany's claim to possess colonies. It is reported that even this question was not considered by the Fuehrer—at least these are said to be his words—of such a magnitude as to call for German mobilisation. In other words, Hitler appears to have assured Chamberlain that, while the question of Colonies was a troublesome one the Nazi leaders were not at present thinking of the likelihood of the necessity of military action to enforce their claim. This agreement to settle the Colonial issue on a friendly basis of exchange arrived at through negotiations is part of the general appeasement that Mr Chamberlain has professed to seek but one is inclined to doubt the extent of appeasement that has actually been achieved. For, there was no discussion of, much less decisions reached on, the question of disarmament.

Suspicion Justified

Mr. Chamberlain said that even the demobilisation of the German army which has been on a war footing for over two months was not discussed. He presumed that it would follow as a matter of course Hitler has given no pledges in regard to it. Much less has he undertaken to reduce the extent or pace of German armaments. He seems to have hinted, at best, that he might consider taking part in a general disarmament conference after his Colonial claims have been met. But if it is true that Germany and Britain are never to go to war with each other and if, again, it is true that Hitler does not aim at the conquest of additional territories in Europe, there would appear to be no reason whatever why disarmament should be postponed. The mere fact that even the discussion of disarmament is to wait upon the solution of various and not always clearly specified issues strengthens the scepticism with which we have to regard the Munich agreement in all its aspects.

Czechoslovakia Doomed

The best description of the situation is that war has been averted but a peace has not been secured. In fact, war has been averted in such circumstances that peace has become more precarious than ever. To begin with, we have to reckon with the fact that the Munich agreement practically reduces Czechoslovakia to the condition of a vassal state, if, indeed, it does not foreshadow the speedy disruption of what remains of Czechoslovakia after the present partitions have been completed. The territories actually transferred to Germany under the Munich agreement comprise, it is true, only the fortified mountain regions of Bohemia. Hungary has been claiming a large territory in Southern Slovakia and it is unlikely that its demands will go unsatisfied. An ultimatum from Budapest backed by Berlin diplomacy would doubtless bring the required answer from Prague within a few hours. What would be left of Czechoslovakia could hardly be expected to survive for very long. From the point of view of population alone, the Czechoslovak people would by no means constitute the smallest State in Europe. But though it may not be the smallest in numbers, and though the moral and military qualities of its people may be unsurpassed, there can be no escape from the fact that they would be surrounded on practically every side by the powerful hostile and persistently disruptive forces of Nazi Germany. Its defences have been stolen; its communications have been seized at vital points by German forces; essential industrial areas have been ceded—all in the name of peace—and what is left can continue to exist only at the mercy of the Fuehrer. The incredible difficulties of the Prague Government have only been increased through the influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees, liberals, socialists, democrats, Jews, Catholics and others from the areas now being occupied by Hitler. Obviously, the economic, political, social and military burdens that have been imposed upon that small nation and the problems with which it is faced would only make it less able to withstand Nazi penetration.

British And French Decorations Returned

France and Great Britain have pledged themselves to preserve its independence in its new form, but there is no reason whatever to believe that these two countries which have just shamelessly deserted their ally will be any the more willing to help her when she is reduced to a much weaker position than she was in till the Munich agreement was signed. What the Czechs themselves think of the value of the guarantees offered by France and Great Britain is shown by the announcement broadcast from Prague that High military officers in Prague have returned the French and British Honours and decorations that they had received in the past.

Triumph Of Force

The Czech people and their State has been handed over, bound and mutilated, to Nazi domination. That, so far as the Czechs are concerned, is the big fact that emerges out of the

(Continued on page 13, col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CHANGE OF TACTICS

The Japanese have met with failure in their drive against Hankow. The Chinese have scored a magnificent victory on the south bank of the Yangtse. It is so shattering that it has completely upset the programme and plan of the aggressor who has been forced to adopt other tactics. That is why he has embarked upon an invasion of South China which involves the employment of more troops and further reinforcements from Japan. The idea is that since direct attacks have failed Chinese troops should be starved by intercepting supplies. Whether this move will succeed or actually help the Chinese is a moot question. But in the meantime the Japanese are bound to come in conflict with foreign interests. And realising this they have issued assurances in advance, which, whatever their worth, will, we fear, be accepted by the Powers. They are only too willing to connive at Japanese outrages. What is more noteworthy is that poison gas is again being used by the Japanese and there is not a word of protest by "civilised" countries.

MORE POLICE FIRING.

Police firing on unarmed crowds seems to have been about as common in the State of Dhenkanal as in Travancore. If it is true that on one occasion the police fired on certain villagers "following the refusal of the villagers to supply boats to cross the river," it is a wanton act of frightfulness. It is, however, a relief to learn that the villagers are not at all frightened and are more determinedly carrying on their agitation for the redress of the wrongs. We do not know if the State authorities would institute an inquiry into the firing incidents. If they fail to do so, the nearest Congress Committee should make a full inquiry of its own and publish it in the Press.

WANTED AN INQUIRY

Recently an open letter to the Maharaja of Jodhpur was distributed among ministers and officials of the State. The letter, it is reported, contains allegations of misappropriation of public monies by certain persons in the Public Works Department. The writer of the letter cites some specific instances of misappropriation and says that there is ample evidence to prove the charges. The State Government will do well to institute a searching and impartial inquiry into the allegations which seem to have been made by more persons than one. Speaking generally, there will be less corruption in any administrative department if the entire Government is made responsible to a popular legislature. The people of Jodhpur, therefore, should not be content with appealing to the Maharaja for the redress of minor grievances. They should intensify their agitation for responsible government And they should carry on the agitation in the State itself and brave all the consequences. Else there will be no end to their minor grievances.

WOMEN'S DISABILITIES

The complaint made by Mrs. Deshmukh in her presidential address at the eighth session of the Berar Women's Conference that the law in this country is partial to men is certainly justifiable. It is going too far, however, to say that all the miseries, that Indian womanhood suffers from, can be traced to that cause. As it is, the more glaring of the legal disabilities have long since been removed and the remaining, too, will disappear in due course of time. Moreover whatever may be their social and legal position, Indian women enjoy the same political rights with men, which is truly remarkable considering the bitter history of the feminist movement in the West. It is necessary to stress here that modern India makes no discrimination whatsoever between men and women. Whatever constructive programmes may be drawn up by the representative organisations of women for the amelioration of their sex are thus assured of sympathy and support from the public.

SCOUTING IN INDIA.

In a talk with the Nawab of Chhatari, Chief Commissioner of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts' Association of India, the Madras Premier is understood to have expressed himself in favour of making scouting a part of education like physical training, thereby obviating the necessity of a separate organisation. Probably the idea came from the Nawab Saheb himself. In any case, while scouting needs to be much more common in schools than it is now and as integral a part of the curriculum as any other subject, it is necessary not to officialise the system by making Governors or Government officials ex-officio scout officers or otherwise. It is also necessary that the system should be on sound national lines without any imperialist taint in it. Even when these essential conditions are fulfilled, it is, we think, highly desirable to have a non-official, national All-India organisation to co-ordinate the systems in the various provinces. The Hindustan Scout Association is such a body and it deserves to be supported and strengthened by all nationalists. We do not see why the Madras scout organisation should not be affiliated to this body.

Mr. Jinnah's Rage

Mr. Jinnah and some of his colleagues of the Muslim League have, for some time past, been indulging in diatribes against the Congress in a most irresponsible manner. At the Sind Muslim League Conference, in particular, they have dropped all sense of restraint or even decency, ignoring the fact that the communal poison, which they are wantonly spreading, is bound to do much harm to the poor Muslim masses, for whom the League has done practically nothing. The resolution of the Conference suggesting a virtual economic boycott of the Hindus, if taken seriously, will not fail to recoil upon those who may blindly follow it, though it may not harm the instigators. The resolution demanding a constitution "under which Muslims of India may attain full independence" does not make any sense. When Mr. Jinnah declares that the Congress is out "to dominate over Muslims,.....to impose Hindu Raj, culture and philosophy," he is uttering a palpable falsehood. Congress would be heartily ashamed to be content with Swaraj or Complete Independence for any one community without reference to the others.

One wonders why Mr. Jinnah is indulging in such baseless attacks against the Congress. Perhaps, he is enraged at the fact that the Congress dominates some of the Provinces where Muslims are in a majority. But railing at the Congress will not mend matters for him. The Congress dominates because its programme appeals to the masses of all communities. It is true that communalism is hindering them in some places. But it is being exposed and that very fact makes Mr. Jinnah so desperate. It is also probable that Mr. Jinnah, knowing full well the anxiety of the Congress to effect a Hindu-Muslim settlement, thinks that by indulging in all kinds of threats he can frighten Congress into accepting all his terms, however unreasonable. But Congress cannot afford to accept pacts on anti-national lines, though it is prepared to go to the utmost length to conciliate the Muslims. It seeks justice for all communities and classes, a communal settlement on a sound national basis. And it is going to have such a settlement by serving and appealing to the people of all communities, and through a really representative Constituent Assembly, Mr. Jinnah and Hindu confreres of his notwithstanding. If Mr. Jinnah is genuinely anxious about communal unity he can help to pave the way to such a consummation by negotiating with the Congress without indulging in threats or raising irrelevant issues about the credentials of the negotiating parties.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Talent is one thing; tact is everything.

Cupid seldom wastes any ammunition on a miser.

There are occasions when ignorant people seem to know the most.

Did you ever know any one who didn't claim that he was getting the worst of it?

Some girls set their caps for husbands and some others set their capitals for titles.

The economical woman is always trying to manufacture something new out of old bread crusts.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The new boundary of the Fifth Zone in Czechoslovakia as shown in the official map and approved by the Ambassadors on the Commission in Berlin which has been received in London reveals that the new line comprises an area roughly equal to the Godesberg demands, but only in a few cases do the new lines coincide with the Godesberg lines, the variations being, from five to ten miles either way throughout.

The main German gain is to the north of Prague where the new line is ten to fifteen miles further south than the original demands, bringing the German frontier within twenty-five miles of Prague.

—Reuter.

* * * *

"The Princes", writes Anglo-India apropos of Federation moves, "will undoubtedly rise to the greatness of this occasion."

On caprisoned elephants "romantically" dressed and bejewelled and accompanied by the other usual paraphernalia.

* * * *

Opposing the Forfeited Lands Bill, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi said: "You claim to have brought freedom to the country. We ought to feel free, but we are shaking in our shoes."

What had he too "purchased" the land of the peasants for a song?

* * * *

Hindustani, either in Devanagri or Urdu script, should be recognised as a language of the Province of Bombay, says a resolution of the Bombay Governments.

We seriously advise our Muslim League friends, particularly the leaders, to loose no time now in learning Urdu.

* * * *

A SLOGAN FOR MR. M. A. JINNAH

"I came, I saw, and I go back"

With acknowledgement to our irrepressible Junior Colleague).

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah promised Press reporters: "You will hear the full story of the treachery to-morrow."

We quite agree. To refuse to be outmanoeuvred by Mr. Jinnah was nothing short of treachery on the part of Mr. Allah Bakhsh and Party.

* * * *

"H. H. The Aga Khan sent Lady Linlithgow orchids and a bouquet was presented to her on behalf of Lady Noon, who is at present in Canada."

—Reuter.

When Their Excellencies land on the Gate Way of India Maulana Shaukat Ali should present them with white garlands accompanied by profound assurances that his Congress past was haunting him like a shadow.

* * * *

A number of American clergy have cabled to Mr. Chamberlain that "to stop Jewish immigration (into Palestine) would be repudiation of the Balfour Declaration and would be tantamount to the violation of a 'scared trust' on behalf of the Christian world."

So the Mandate WAS a "sacred trust" for Jews on behalf of the Christian world.

* * * *

'That Germany is planning an ambitious campaign of control in Central Europe and the Balkans has been evident for some time."

—An admirer of Mr. Chamberlain.

We perceive faithless inconsistency in all this.

* * * *

FUHRER'S POLICY

"Not A Gamble" Declares Dr. Goebbels.

—Headlines.

Of course not. He knew who he was playing with.

* * * *

'Every time you see a pretty girl you forget you are married', snapped the woman.

'I don't forget,' replied the man, 'I remember.'

Severe Fighting Near Bias Bay

Japanese Bombard Tamshui

Chinese Repulse Enemy Forces At Aotao: Preparations For Defence Of Canton

HONGKONG, Oct. 13.

Severe fighting is proceeding near Bias Bay according to reliable Chinese sources. The town of Tamshui has been heavily bombed by the Japanese and is now more or less in ruins.

JAPANESE REPULSED

It is reliably reported that the Japanese troops have been repulsed at Aotao. All the bridges on the Japanese line of advance have been destroyed by the Chinese.

DEFENCE OF CANTON

A Hankow message says:—

The Canton authorities have already completed preparations for the defence of the City in the event of the Japanese troops from Bias Bay attempting to penetrate further inland, according to reliable information received at Hankow. The Cantonese troops, it is stated, are quite adequate to defend their own Province without necessitating despatch of Central Government troops from Hankow to Kwangtung. If necessary, Kwanghi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Hunan troops are ready to move to Kwangtung at a moment's notice.

APPEAL TO FOREIGNERS

An urgent appeal requesting all foreign residents, with no vital reasons for remaining, to leave Hankow while means are still available has been issued by the Foreign Residents' Association. The appeal points out the serious risk of all communications between Hankow and its exterior being severed in the near future.—Reuter.

PEARL RIVER CLOSED

Foreign Steamers Bottled Up

CANTON Oct. 13

Tho Pearl River will be closed to shipping from to-night. As a result four British, one French and one American gunboats and twelve British merchantmen will be bottled up in West River, running west of Canton.—Reuter.

CHINESE MOBILISE FORCES AT WAICHOW

HONGKONG Oct. 13

Throughout yesterday and to-day the Japanese continued to land troops and supplies in Bias Bay under cover of warships.

Still there is no resistance from the Chinese, who, "however, are expected to make a firm stand 12 miles inland, where fortifications have already been erected. It is not anticipated that there will be any serious fighting for several days.

It is believed that the first Major battle will be fought in the neighbourhood of Waichow, where large Chinese forces are concentrated and where there are numerous natural defence advantages, such as lakes and lowlying hills. Waichow, with several other cities, was heavily bombed to-day, when a hundred Japanese 'planes conducted the raids throughout the Kwangtung province, leaving a trail of destruction.—Reuter.

POLICE CALLED TO ACTIVE SERVICE

HONGKONG, Oct. 13.

The Governor has issued an order calling out the police reserve to active service until further notice.—Reuter.

CANTON EXPERIENCES AIR BOMBARDMENT

Japs Try To Break People's Morale

SHANGHAI, October 13.

With the landing of Japanese forces in South China Canton today began repairing suface warfare.

Hitherto the city has experienced repeated air bombardments aimed at breaking the morale of the populace destroying and railway connections with Hongkong and Hankow.

Now Kwangtung, a provincial capital which is regarded as China's model municipality, faces the prospect of an invasion.

The Chinese population estimated at over a million, as well as the residents of the British concession situated on the small island of Shameen are preparing to evacuate the city. Trains from Kowloon a Chinese station for Hongkong to-day failed to reach Canton and many foreigners are now looking steamer passages.—Reuter.

FOOD SUPPLY MAY BE REDUCED

Danger Of Jap Invasion To British Colony

HONGKONG, Oct. 13.

The Governor referred to the grave concern to the colony of hostilities so close to its borders in the course of his budget address to the Legislative Council.

He told members that steps were being taken to deal with the difficulties presented by the fact that the three-quarters of the vegetable and a large portion of the meat supply was drawn from Kwangtung, and the colony must face a very serious refugee problem.

This would mean heavy charges on the colony's funds. Furthermore the revenues were bound to be seriously affected owing to the interruption of trade and commerce.—Reuter.

TOKIO'S ASSURANCE TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Reuter learns that the Japanese Government have given assurances that British rights and interests will be scrupulously respected in connection with the landing of Japanese troops in South China.—Reuter.

No Arms For Night Watches

UTMANZAI, Oct. 13.

Mr. Pyarelal, Private Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I understand from Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan that night watches were posted as a result of some misunderstanding. The Khudai Khidmatgars, I am further told, consented to carry arms after a considerable hesitation and only after it was explained to them that arms were intended for purely deterrent effect. As soon as Gandhiji came to know that night watches were armed, he requested Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to remove them altogether. In response to Gandhiji's wishes he immediately countermanded his previous instructions and night watches are at present carrying no arms whatsoever."—United Press.

SATYAGRAHA CAMPS IN STATES

CUTTACK, Oct. 13.

The Secretary of the Orissa State's Peoples Conference advises all Prajamandals to remove their offices into their respective States if they are now located in British territories, and carry on 'Satyagraha' and other works inside the States.

'Satyagraha' camps which were established in some of the neighbouring British territories have been abolished.—United Press.

ROME, Oct. 13.

France has sought Italy's consent to the appointment of M. Francois Poncet as the French Ambassador in Rome.—Reuter

Jewish Banks Ordered To Be Liquidated

No Jews To Be Employed In German Banks

BERLIN, Oct. 13.

No Jews are now employed in German banks, according to an announcement by Herr Rudolf Lencer, addressing a convention of the banking and insurance section of the German labour front, in which 420,000 persons are employed. He added that all Jews had been excluded from the stock markets in Germany.

Private Jewish banks had been asked to liquidate their businesses remove Jewish directors and employees, or hand their businesses over to Aryan banks. The offices of insurances companies had also been purged of all Jews.—Reuter.

MACMICHAEL FLYING TO JERUSALEM

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Sir Harold MacMichael left London this evening for Southampton wherefrom he will fly to Jerusalem to-morrow. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was present at the Waterloo station to see Sir H. MacMichael off.

The Colonial Office in a statement says that Mr. MacDonald and Sir Harold MacMichael have completed thorough examination of the political situation in Palestine as a preliminary to receipt of the Woodhead Commission's report, which is expected in the course of this month.

The questions, both of procedure and policy have been tentatively examined. When the Woodhead Commission's report is received and the Government has had time to give it careful study a further statement regarding policy will be made.—Reuter.

HASSAN SIDKY SHOT DEAD

JERUSALEM, Oct. 13.

The leading Muslim notable, Hassan Sidky Dajany, was shot dead here this morning.—Reuter.

JEWISH LORRY BOMBED

HAIFA, Oct. 10.

Coincident with the arrival of the liner with 250 British exservicemen to join the Palestine Police force a bomb was thrown at a Jewish lorry when four persons were slightly injured.—Reuter.

Advocate For Arab Defence

Mr. Hassan Dajany was a prominent Nationalist lawyer.

He was motoring back from Jaffa where he had seen his family off to Egypt, when he was fired on, five miles from Jerusalem.

Mr. Dajany was the leading advocate for defence of the Arabs who were tried before the military courts and was reported recently to have been supporting the Mufti.—Reuter.

THREE ARABS TO DIE

JERUSALEM, Oct. 13.

Three Arab villagers caught carrying rifles and ammunition after a battle near Ramallah in the beginning of October, in which a British police inspector was killed, were sentenced to death by the Military Court.—Reuter.

"Safety First" For Palestine Motorists

JERUSALEM, (By Mail.)

"Safety First" is the caption of an advertisement inserted in the local press by a well-known American motor car firm which is offering armoured cars and lorries for sale to motorists in this country.

The agents of the company here announced that they have such vehicles available in stock.

They have been manufactured in accordance with the latest "anti-gangster" requirements, including body and windows impregnable to bullets.—Reuter.

JOCKEY CLUB CUP

Easy Win Foxglove Second: Dubonnet & Sultan Mahomed Secure Places

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Jockey Club Cup run at Newmarket to-day over a distance of two miles two furlongs resulted as follows:—

FOXGLOVE SECOND (Gordon Richards) 1
DUBONNET (Lowrey) 2
SULTAN MAHOMED (Smirke) 3

Five ran. Won by four lengths and one and a half lengths separated second and third.

Winner was trained by Fred Darling.

Starting Prices: Six to five Foxglove Second, Ten to one Dubonnet, Five to two Sultan Mahomed.—Reuter

Czech-German Alliance?

Czech Foreign Minister Visiting Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 12.

It is officially announced that M. Choalfovsky, the Czech Foreign Minister, who will be arriving in Berlin to-morrow, will call and see Herr Von Ribbentrop. Well-informed German political circles regard the visit as a first step towards improvement of the German-Czech relations.

One commentator stated "an attempt will be made to see if contrary to the policy of Dr. Benes an understanding can be reached between the two countries."—Reuter.

NEW BOUNDARY OF FIFTH ZONE

LONDON, October 12.

The new boundary of the Fifth Zone in Czechoslovakia as shown in the official map and approved by the Ambassadors on the Commission in Berlin which has been received in London reveals that the new line comprises an area roughly equal to the Godesberg demands, but only in a few cases to the new lines coincide with the Godesberg lines, the variations being, from five to ten miles either way throughout.

The main German gain is to the north of Prague where the new line is ten to fifteen miles further south than the original demands, bringing the German frontier within twenty-five miles of Prague.

On the other nand the situation has eased round Pilson where the boundary will not now enter the actual town. Similar changes favouring the Czechs have been made all along the south and South-west frontier.

Another German gain is to the west of Maerischostrau where the approved line passes through a large area where a plebiscite was originally demanded. The line does not however, come within five miles of the town. It is thought that the question of plebiscites will be decided by direct negotiations between Germans and Czechs the general impression being that plebiscite will be waived if possible.

The map also shows areas in which plebiscite might be held.—Reuter.

First Measure After Occupation Of Area

BERLIN, Oct. 13.

Among the first measures following the military occupation of Sudetenland is the purging of the country of all anti-Reich elements, states a Dresden report to the "Nachtausgabe."

All weapons possessed by the population have been confiscated and future arms will be borne solely by the police, military and Herr Hitler's Black-Guards. Special units of the secret police have been entrusted with the duty to do hunting for the remaining "Marxist" and anti-Reich elements.

This is regarded as especially important, as Czechoslovakia is regarded as a hotbed of anti-Nazi activity.—Reuter.

Winterton Returns To Charge

Russia Never Gave Precise Promise Of Help To Czechs

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Following M. Maisky's protest Lord Winterton speaking at Horsham maintained that his statement was completely accurate. He added that he had not been criticising or commenting on Russia's attitude, but only stating the facts. Doubtless Russia had not made any precise promise of military assistance, because it could only have assisted Czechoslovakia with her army if her army had invaded Poland. Also the fact that the Soviet thought it necessary to execute or imprison so large a number of Russian generals had for the moment, at any rate, greatly reduced the efficiency of the Russian army as a fighting force.—Reuter.

British Troops Train Passes Through Cuttack

CUTTACK, Oct. 13.

A special train carrying British soldiers passed through Cuttack to Dhenkanal in the early hours of this morning.

About 200 British soldiers were brought to this State on September 20 last, but later they were withdrawn. A fresh batch was brought after the Dhenkanal police firing at certain places of the State, which resulted in the death of seven persons and injuries to several others.—United Press.

World Achievement.

Ten Miles Up.

It was in the summer of 1937 that a 'plane was forced up into the blue at a height of 53,937 feet.

The Bible tells us that the first man on earth was Adam. Our newspapers told us at the time that the first man high in the air was Flight-Lieutenant M. J. Adam of the Royal Air Force, for he it was (with the help of ten thousand men who did something towards making his 'plane) who climbed on and up till he was higher than any man had ever reached in a heavier than air machine.

A glorious achievement it was—a flight of two hours and 15 minutes, with a climbing time of roughly an hour and a half. And yet it seemed trifling when it was done.

Up he went, this pioneer of the highest regions (twice the height of Mount Everest, or nearly) till he was 9000 feet above Winchester, a layer of cloud floating below him and above the Isle of Wight. At 20,000 feet he tunnelled through more cloud, and at 35,000 feet he was over London, though he could see nothing but cloud. By the time he had risen 38,000 feet the frost was forming on the windscreen. Still he climbed steadily, even higher and higher till 50,000 feet were knocked off and he was utterly dependent on the warmed suit and the artificial respiration supplied.

Thus he rose to the dizzy height which made a record, and then came down again to hear a few men saying, "Well done, old chap."

That was all. But not only a pilot's skill was behind it. There was the honest work, the skill and patience and fine craftsmanship of all who had done anything to make the machine capable of what Lieutenant Adam made it do.

CZECH-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE

Time Limit For Demand To Be Set: Czechs Take Firm Stand

KOMAROM: Oct. 13.

To-day is expected to be a decisive day in the Czech-Hungarian negotiations. The gap between the two viewpoints, although reduced by the Czech concessions yesterday, is still wide. The Hungarians are standing firmly by most of their original demands.

To-day's talks are likely to be long and intensive, if these do not lead to actual rupture. In the event of rupture, the Hungarian Gopernment, it is learnt from a usually reliable source, would set a time limit on granting its major demands.

It is officially stated that the Czechoslovak delegation, which now includes two representatives of the autonomous Ruthenian Government have made concrete counter-proposals to Hungary's demands. They have offered more than previously conceded, but it is far less than what the Hungarians require. They have firmly refused to concede important towns of Bratislavia, Nyitra, Kassa, Muskacs and Ungvar.

It is learned that the principal region they have offered is only about half of Csollskoz district north of Danube between Bratislavia and Szobb.—Reuter.

Linlithgow At Marseilles

MARSEILLES, Oct. 13.

Lord and Lady Linlithgow with their three daughters left for Bombay by the P. and O. steamer "Viceroy of India."—Reuter.

Story Of His Foiled Mission

Jinnah Issues Lengthy Statement Making Allegations Against Sind Premier & Congress

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

In a lengthy statement to the press Mr. M. A. Jinnah says that wherever he went, he witnessed a universal desire for solidarity and unity among the Musalmans of Sind and whoever saw him (Mr. Jinnah) expressed most fervently his desire to bring about unity and a stable Government in Sind.

Mr. Jinnah deprecates what he describes as false and discreditable propaganda, alleging that the League is aiming at constituting a purely Muslim Ministry in Sind. They firstly thought of bringing about unity amongst the various Muslim groups in the Assembly as there were at least four groups among the Muslim members of the assembly, and once they were able to put their house in order, they could approach the other groups of the Sind Assembly.

FOR UNITED MUSLIM PARTY

"In response to that universal desire," continues Mr. Jinnah, "I carried on conversations with the Premier Mr. Allabux and Mr. Pir Ilahi Baksh. They endorsed the view that there should be one solid United Muslim Party and most cordially assured me that desired nothing else if that could be achieved, and that Mr. Allabux did not wish to continue as Chief Minister or did not care for any official at all.

I gathered that there were about seven or eight members with the Chief Minister and the Minister Pir Illahibux. Leaders of other groups expressed the same desire and assured me fullest support. Thereafter, I suggested to each one of the leaders that they should all meet together, and that Mr. Fazlul Huq and Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, with whom they also had interviews, should also be present. Accordingly, the Bengal and Punjab Premiers and myself met the Leaders of the four groups on the afternoon of Sunday last. After a prolonged discussion and exchange of views, an agreement was arrived at and signed by the Premier, Mr. Alla Bux, the Minister, Mr. Ilahibax, Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatulla, Mir Bundali, Mr. G. M. Syed and Mr. Abdul Majid.

THE AGREEMENT

The terms of the agreement were as follows:—

It is agreed that one solid party of the Muslim members of the Sind Legislature should be formed as the Muslim League Party within the Legislature, and all members who joined the party will become members of the League and sign the creed and accept the policy and programme of the Muslim League and will sign the usual pledge of the League.

That in order to facilitate the formation of a new ministry the present Muslim ministers agreed to tender resignations, and these resignations be tendered to the Governor simultaneously with the proposal of the Leader of the League Party to constitute a new Ministry.

That the leader of the party should be elected by the unanimous vote of the Party, and, in default, he should be nominated by Mr. Jinnah and the party would abide by his choice. The personnel of the ministry to be formed shall be determined according to the same principle, namely the party should accept it unanimously, in default, the party should abide by the decision of Mr. Jinnah as to the Muslim personnel of the Ministry that the leader should submit to the Governor.

BARRAGE ASSESSMENT

That with regard to the differences of opinion relating to the question of assessment and revision of settlement within the Barrage Area, the matter to be referred to Sir Sikandar Hayatkhan to examine the question and advise the party as to the course and attitude the Muslim League party should adopt in this regard and that the proposal be placed before the meeting of the party on October 12 namely, that the party would accept the findings and recommendations that may be made by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan.

In accordance with the agreement telegrams were sent to those members who were not in Karachi over the joint signatures of Mr.

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)

TICKET COLLECTORS' & PORTERS' STRIKE

Grave Trouble Over London Midland Scottish Rly. Lines

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The strike of 800 porters and ticket collectors at Euston and Saint Pancras, over the continued dispute over the employment with the London Midland Scottish Railway, has started.

With the exception of a non-unionist 63-year-old ticket collector the strike spread quickly early to-day and within a few hours had involved 2,600 more men at Saint Pancras and Camden Goods depots.

Sixteen hundred men of Saint Pancras Goods Depot night staff have decided on immediate stoppage of work shortly before 1 a.m. after rejecting the plea by the National Union of Railwaymen Executive Officers, who asked them to remain on work.

It is stated that a reply to the letter, which has been sent to the company, will be received by the Executive to-day.

Later, pickets took up positions to acquaint the day staff of this depot of the position. Should the day staff become involved. A further eight to ten thousand men may be out.

The dispatch of the National Union of Railwaymen Executive's letter to the company followed a three-hour meeting of the Executive last night, when it was decided to request the company to remove the ticket collector from Saint Pancras in the event of his continued refusal to join the Union.

The Executive, it is stated, considered this preferable to serious results likely to follow from the present position. The company posted notices at Euston and Saint Pancras last evening announcing that strikers would be treated as self-discharged unless they resumed work on or before October 14.

ST. PANCRAS STRIKE GATHERS FORCE

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Chairman of the Railway Strikers Organising Committee estimates the number of the strikers now involved at the St. Pancras and Euston strikes to be 5,000 and further extensions are anticipated.—Reuter.

VICEROY WILL ENJOY SHOW

Shaukat Ali Detests Idea Of Miniature R. T. C.

KARACHI, Oct. 13.

Expressing his views on the idea of a miniature Round Table Conference, Moulana Shaukat Ali, in an interview, said: "I detest the idea. I foresee jugglery of words and feast of oratory and the bitter end.

"Mahatma Gandhi will speak, so will Mr. Subhas Bose, Mr. Jinnah and few others. Imprecations and curses will be showered on one another, and Lord Linlithgow will heartily enjoy the show. No useful purpose will be served by such a conference unless the Congress, the Muslims and Hindus, after having liquidated their petty differences, stand before the representative of the Whitehall and made demands with one united voice.

"The Congress is never tired of repeating that they rule over eight provinces. The League similarly wants to reign over at least four provinces. But what is that rule and what powers they have, they cannot enforce a cut of even one pice in the salaries of I.C.S. officers. The Indians will acquire real and all embracing power when they will bury the hatchet and face the white rulers with one common demand."—United Press.

ROME, Oct. 12.

A complete approval by the Italian authorities of Herr Hitler's speech at Saarbruecken on Sunday is given in the official "Informazione Diplomatica" to-day.—Reuter.

Bombay Govt. Will Do Justice To Peasants

(Continued from page 1).

purchasers. Though they agreed that it was not just to have bought those lands, and that it was stupid to have done so, at the minute, they refused to sell these lands, because they were pursuaded by some others, who said that they would obtain more money than was offered. The Minister did not want to do anything which would smack of either pressure or coercion. The Government did not believe that coercion should be resorted to under executive authority.

Reference had been made that the measure was legal coercion. Of course, it was. All Governments were coercive, and all legislation become coercive, and he was surprised that such an argument should have been brought forward by Mr. Jhabwala who wanted freedom for his blacklegs.

REVENUE CODE WILL BE AMENDED.

Reference had been made by the Leader of the Opposition to sections regarding forfeiture in Land Revenue Code which had been in existence since 1879, and Mr. Morarji agreed that that the code was still in force. He, however, hoped before long to bring forward a Bill to remove these iniquitious sections from the code. These sections were never intended to be used, as they had been used. In this case people had refused to pay taxes, because they did not want foreign rule and wanted self-Government. In the past, care was taken that the section of the code was so used that agriculturists were not unnecessarily harassed. Here, not only were lands forfeited, but even standing crops were taken and sold for a nominal price. After that, Government stated that they had remitted the arrears.

The question had been asked, said Mr. Morarji Desai as to what he would do, in case people resorted to no-tax campaign now. He assured the House that the present Government would get out of office, before people resorted to no-tax campaign, as a result of want of confidence in Government (cheers). When such a contingency arose, the Government being popular Government, would submit to popular will (cheers) and respect the feelings of the people unlike the past Government (cheers). The fundamental duty of the Government was to get out of office, when there was lack of confidence, instead of subjecting them to harassment.

He agreed that freedom of the country had not been won. But the Congress struggle for freedom of the country was not over. The present plan was also a part of that struggle. The little power they got, was sought to be utilised for carrying on that struggle.

WOULD WELCOME CATASTROPHE.

The leader of the Progress Party might say that he had forgotten his responsibility. If he was able to appreciate the sentiments and feelings that governed him, he would understand the position. If he were to place himself in the Ministers' position, he would not have adopted such a patronising attitude. The Minister wanted to make it clear in all humility that advice and help would be welcome, if it was given as equals and friends, and not as patrons (cheers). Otherwise, he would prefer not to have that help and advice (cheers). Sooner the Leader of the Progress Party realised that Young India was fired by these sentiments, the better, it would be for him and this country (cheers). The Leader of the Progress Party had referred to the catastrophe that might come. That ought to suit him and it would also be a welcome situation for the Congress Ministry. They did not want to force such a situation, but if it came, they would welcome it. They knew that such a situation was bound to come, and they would welcome it

It had been stated that the (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3).

measure was iniquitous. Where was equity in the emasculation of people, in the manufacture of traitors? he asked. There was no inequity in teaching people to be self-respecting persons. It was but just and fair.

It had been seen, he continued, that the present owners incur absolutely no loss whatever, and as a matter of fact, they would be getting more than what they had invested. It was like gilt-edged security.

He was surprised at the argument of the Leader of the Progress Party that this was iniquitous. That Government of which he was proud, had, after Bardoli Satyagraha days repurchased these lands through their officials by compulsion, coercion and threats.

BRAMBLE EXPLAINS.

Mr. Bramble intervened to say that he had never said that he was proud of that Government. He would personally prefer the degree of responsibility that was there.

Mr Morarji Desai, continuing, stated that he hoped that Mr. Bramble, instead being satisfied with the degree of responsibility would feel that India should have full freedom. He hoped that he would concede to him that he was fired by such feelings and worked for that end.

The leader of the Opposition had referred to "losses of these honest men" where was honesty in it? The fact that the Leader of the Opposition was himself approached for the purchase of these lands and that he refused to do so, showed that those who bought them were not honest. He should have been convinced, that having refused to buy them himself, those who had bought them had done wrong. To-day if the Leader of the Opposition and his party were opposing the Bill, it was due to exigencies of situation, and not because he did not believe in the righteousness and morality of giving back these lands.

ACQUISITION FOR PUBLIC PURPOSE.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi intervened to say that it was an unkind remark. They believed that they were right in opposing the Bill.

Mr. Morarji continuing stated that he maintained that he was right, and two opposing sides could never be right at the same time.

Acquiring these few acres of lands could not be stated to be for public purpose, was the argument that had been advanced by some. But were not even few guntas acquired for irrigation purposes for the benefit of a single agriculturist? Was that public purpose when it was for one person? When such cases were there, why was not acquisition of lands in which was involved self-respect of the entire nation not for public purpose? he asked. Even Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who had vehemently opposed the Bill, had stated that it was both fair and just. The amount required for acquiring these lands was about a lakh and half.

IS THAT DEMOCRACY?

Several members had referred to Democracy as argument against the Bill. It had been stated that the Bill cut at the very root of Democracy. "We do know the form of Democracy prevalent in the country which rules over us. But that did not mean that we should take lessons of Democracy from representatives of that country." Hindus and Muslims in this country knew what democracy was long long before that country ever dreamt of democracy. Where had that Democracy gone when handing over freedom of Czechoslovakia (cheers)?

Reference had been made to Blue Shirts and Brown Shirts. The Leader of the Progress Party either approves or disapproves of the methods of this Government but no purpose would be served by resorting to mere abuse. Did he realise what would follow if Congress were to follow the methods of Brown and Blue Shirts.

Mr. K. M. Munshi "Mr. Chamberlain would fly" (cheers).

NON-VIOLENCE COME TO STAY.

Mr. Morarji Desai continuing stated that Congresmen had learnt lessons of non-violence and no amount of provocation would make them to resort to violence. Nor were they prepared to take lessons from others as to what was non-violence and what was not. Democracy did not mean that the majority Party in power should not do anything because they were in majority and should not do anything because it was not liked by the minority party. That would be contrary to the principles of Democracy. We on this side of the House always carefully considered and did so with due respect to all criticisms that were made. If criticism was right and could be accepted consistent with their principles, they would certainly do so. If they were convinced that they were wrong, they would be glad to accept the advice of the Opposition leaders but if they were convinced that what they were doing was just and fair and was the only course to deal with the situation, they would be failing in their duty if they gave in to criticisms and retracted their steps. That would be weakness and acceding to dictation and not to Democracy. Opposition to the Bill and arguments advanced against it had convinced the Revenue Minister more than ever before that the present was just and proper course. (Prolonged Applause.)

SECOND READING.

The motion for the First Reading was put to vote and carried by 74/34.

Mr. Morarji Desai then moved that the Bill be read a second time.

The amendment standing in the name of four Democratic Swarajists namely, Messrs Jamnadas Mehta, S. L. Karandikar, G. K. Phadke and R. N. Mandalik wanting the Bill to be called, "Political favouritism" was ruled out of order as frivolous.

Clauses one and two of the Bill were passed without much discussion.

CLAUSE THREE PASSED.

Clause three providing for the constitution of the tribunal was taken up for discussion. The tribunal, if it consists of one member, such member and if it consists of more than one, the president of that tribunal should be a person who is, has been or eligible to be the judge of the High Court.

The amendment moved by Mr. Siddiqui wanted that the tribunal should consist of five members two of them being elected by the owners of the forfeited lands.

After some discussion the amendment was thrown out without division.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved that the tribunal shall consist of three members. A similar amendment was moved by Mr. R. N. Mandalik. Both were thrown out.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala then moved an amendment that the tribunal should have the previous approval of the Provincial Legislature. The amendment was thrown out without division.

The Clause was then accepted.

ACQUIRING LANDS.

The Clause providing that the Provincial Government may declare that any forfeited land should in public interest be acquired was taken up for discussion. Mr. M. P. Patil, Parliamentary Secretary to the Revenue Minister, moved that in place of "public interest" it should be "for public purpose," namely, that of restoring to the original holder

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved an amendment to the above amendment to the effect that the land was needed for a public purpose and should, therefore, in public interest be acquired and restored to the original owner.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, rose to a point of order and said that the amendment of Mr. Munshi went beyond the scope of both the Clause and the amendment.

The Speaker held that the amendment to the amendment was permissive under the rules.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi stated that the amendment to the amendment being beyond the scope of both the Clause and the Bill should be ruled out of order.

Mr. G. K. Chitale supporting the point of order stated that the Governor had accorded sanction to the Bill in its present form. He had agreed to it possibly because the words "public interest" were there and he hoped to be the judge under Section 299 of the Act when he had to sign it after it was passed by the Legislature. Therefore if the amendment was approved the House would be stultifying itself. Besides it would be inconsistent to pass the amendment.

SPEAKER'S RULING.

The Speaker stated that he could not grasp the implications of the objections. Sanction under

(Continued on page 10, col. 1)

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

The Green Eye

BY JAMES FREEMAN

"I woke up with a start," Alice Day said. "It must have been after 2 a.m. for I read till past midnight and it was much later before I dropped off to sleep. For a moment I lay still, wondering what had awakened me, conscious that my heart was pounding frightfully. I was afraid, without knowing why, and then suddenly, over near my bureau, I saw a dull, greenish glow. I wanted to scream, but my throat felt constricted. It was like an eye, staring at me out of the blackness. I waited, frozen with horror, and after a little the eye moved and I knew what it was.

"It was the radium on a man's wrist-watch. It moved jerkily, in a fashion that told me as plain as day what was happening. Then I did scream, and the eye moved swiftly to the window, and I saw the dim outline of a form climbing onto the fire escape outside."

Alice Day, pretty, dark-haired, pale lay back in the lawn chair and closed her eyes wearily. "That's all I can tell you, Inspector. My jewels are gone, all of them. It was a ghastly experience. Please, there's nothing more I can say to help you. I fainted before help came. If you don't mind, I'd like to be left alone."

"She certainly has a way of telling a story that makes your hair stand up, eh Inspector?" Deputy Inspector Jessel grinned and lighted a cigarette. The two men were alone on the screened-in side porch of the fashionable Seaside hotel.

Inspector Henry Fairley scowled at his notes. "Most dramatic," he assented. "Now, Rob, we must work fast. Miss Day is leaving here day after to-morrow. We want to get the goods on her before then."

Jessel started. "Goods on her! You mean. . ."

"Don't be ridiculous, Rob Of course she did it. Trumped up story. Not a word of it true. Wants to collect the insurance, I fancy. What I want is a motive."

But how in the world do you know—"

"That can wait. I'm taking a plane for New York. You stick around here and keep your eye on Miss Day. Also ask questions. I want to know if she's had any hot love affairs lately. Wire me all the dope you can at the Mikado hotel."

Inspector Fairley was having dinner in the Mikado's dining-room when the expected telegram arrived. It was to the point, but lengthy. Fairley read it with satisfaction. Jessel, he thought, was smart and thorough and level-headed. He deserved a promotion, if anyone ever did.

Fairley spent two hours making telephone calls. Then he retired to his room and wrote until midnight. The next morning he visited a certain apartment on Riverside Drive Later he called at a pawn shop. Before noon he dropped into a newpaper office and spent an hour looking through the files of a year ago.

Alice Day was resting in her room when a maid brought in word that the two police officers who had questioned her regarding her "horrible" experience wished to be admitted. Miss Day was indignant.

"Why? Tell them I've already given them what information I can. Have they no respect for the condition of my nerves? Are they so stupid that they can't remember what I've already told them---."

"That," said a voice from the doorway, "is why we wish to see you again, Miss Day." Inspector Fairley, followed by Rob Jessel stepped into the room. Jessel motioned to the maid to leave. "You see," Fairley went on, "we did remember what you told us, and checked up on it." He tossed a package onto the bed. "Your jewels."

Alice Day stared. Some of the colour left her cheeks. "You---- you recovered them from the thieves----"

"Not from the thieves, Miss Day. From the pawn shop to which you took them the day before you left for here. I found the tickets in your apartment. You were smart not to bring them with you. Any kind of an investigation might have turned them up, and you couldn't afford to have that happen.

"You were smart, Miss Day, but you bungled this job, the way you bungled the Derek Savage affair."

"How dare you!" Alice Day's face was white. "What do you know of Derek Savage?"

"I know he is worth millions and that you were having an affair with him, pretending to be a sweet and noble woman of the world. You had your eye on his money, and you spent lavishly of the limited funds that were left over from your last affair with Jerry Carter, in order to impress Savage. Unfortunately, Jerry Carter, being a vindictive sort, turned up like a bad penny and threw a monkey wrench into your latest exploit, by telling Savage the truth about you. Savage investigated, found that Jerry's story was true, and dropped you like a hot potato. I found most of the details in a newspaper of a year ago. The account was small because of your efforts to quash publicity, but that, with other information I had, proved sufficient."

"You fiend You heartless fiend!"

"Really? You call me that when you had conspired to fleece the insurance company out of 25,000 dollars. After Savage called the deal off, your funds were depleted to such an extent that you had to hook your jewels and then pretend this robbery so that you could collect the insurance. It might have worked. I or anyone else wouldn't have become suspicious and started to investigate, except for one very small slip-up That green eye. Suddenly, you told us, you knew what it was. The radium on a man's wrist-watch. Come now, Miss Day, if it were as dark as you stated how could you tell it was a man's wrist-watch? Why not a woman's?"

(COPYRIGHT.)

SEPARATE KARNATAK

Kher's Assurance To Deputation

HUBLI, Oct. 13.

It is understood that a deputation of the M.L.A.'s of Karnatak led by Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, the Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Assembly, met the Hon. Mr. Kher, the Premier of Bombay in Poona yesterday on the question of constituting Karnatak as a separate province.

The Hon. Mr. Kher, the Premier, assured the deputationists that he would take all steps which the Madras Government had taken for the early constitution of an Andhra province, in the matter of Karnataka Province.—A.P.

Now you know

why Doctors have recommended Sal Hepatica for 40 years

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- for DIGESTIVE Upsets
- for BILIOUSNESS
- for LIVERISHNESS
- for HEADACHE
- for LASSITUDE
- for RHEUMATISM
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A morning glass of sparkling Sal Hepatica is the finest system regulator you can take. Sal Hepatica is a laxative, liver-livener and antacid combined: a 3-way tonic! The gentle but thorough laxative action of Sal Hepatica enables your system to get rid of wastes and toxins by *natural* means. Containing tonic spa minerals, Sal Hepatica stimulates the liver and flow of bile from the gall-bladder. When the bile flows freely digestion improves. Your liver can do its important work of extracting poisons from the blood-stream. Your kidneys are no longer overstrained.

Balanced alkaline constituents maintain the body's ALKALINE RESERVE. This is essential for perfect health. What a wonderful difference these three tonic actions make to you! Biliousness and digestive upsets disappear. You have more energy—feel and *look* altogether brighter and happier! Sal Hepatica is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Get a bottle today.

Wake up and drink

Sal Hepatica

THE MINERAL SALT LAXATIVE - COMBATS ACIDITY

MULLER & PHIPPS (INDIA), LTD., Post Box 773, BOMBAY.

Your stomach isn't lined with Coconut Matting

Don't ruin YOUR digestion with harsh remedies

If there is one thing you don't need to impress on a stomach sufferer it is this: the stomach is one of the most tender and delicate parts of the human body —never more so than when it has got out of order and is in pain.

It stands to reason, therefore, that when the stomach sufferer sets out to correct his stomach trouble great care must be exercised to use only a remedy that is gentle and sympathetic in its action—one that will be soothing as well as efficient in its healing work.

When the Stomach is inflamed

Maclean Brand Stomach Powder has won the affection of thousands of stomach sufferers. When the stomach is angry and inflamed with acid, this smooth alkaline powder (mixed in milk or water) calms and corrects the acid condition. It puts a protective coating on the tender stomach lining, rebuilding it gently. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder heals ulcerated places and makes the ulcers disappear with their pain and misery.

If your stomach had the toughness of coconut matting it would not matter what you put inside it. But for such a delicate organ you need a carefully-balanced remedy that has years of successful cures behind it. No remedy for stomach trouble ever enjoyed the popularity of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder.

Be sure you buy the carton with the real seal.

One word of warning

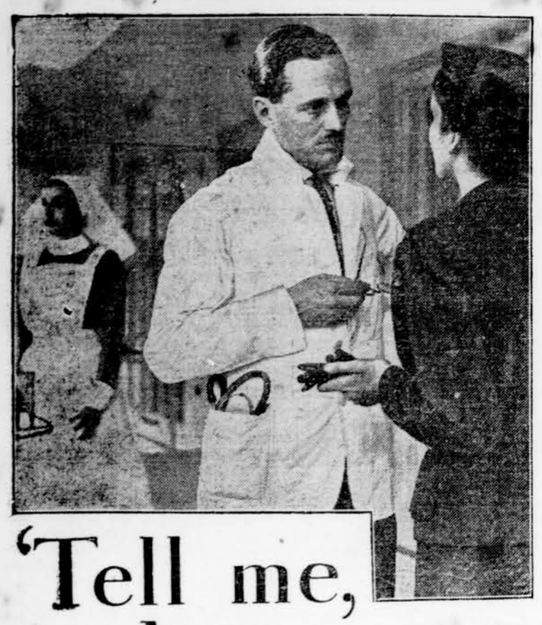
Only by getting the **genuine Maclean Brand** Stomach Powder can you be sure of these results. You can tell it by the signature: **"Alex. C. Maclean"** on every bottle and carton. It is never sold loose. All chemists and stores sell it in Powder or Tablet form.

Look for the signature,

Alex. C. Maclean

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, Did You Ever Get in a Jam Like This? By BUD FISHER



'Tell me, doctor...' They won't have to—will they? Not his leg!... I've been so frightened—terrified. It all happened so quickly: he said it was only a scratch—days ago. And then all that pain—the worry, the danger! It *looked* so awful, Doctor. Surely—surely it needn't have gone so far! I mean, anybody might scratch their leg. Is there nothing one can do to stop such dreadful things...?'

The way to prevent blood poisoning is to get rid of the germs which cause it. "Dettol"—the modern antiseptic—kills germs. It is clean, clear, non-poisonous and pleasant in smell—yet three times more effective germicidally than pure carbolic acid. Whenever you cut or scratch yourself, apply "Dettol," there are directions on every bottle. A break in the skin is a wide-open door to the germs of septic infection. Keep "Dettol" handy—use it in time.

The way to safety — Buy a bottle of 'Dettol' from your chemist now — and be ready.

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PASSING SHOW quality is a tonic to your nerves

You're bound to enjoy Passing Show quality. Only pure Virginia Tobacco is used in the manufacture of these high class cigarettes. That is why they are so soothing to your nerves and such a fine protection for your health.

2½ ANNAS for 10

Golden in colour
Golden in quality

PASSING SHOW PLAIN OR CORK-TIPPED

PS/36

Lt. Col. A. I. Muirhead (right) Under-Secretary of State for India and Mr. E. H. Keeling, M.P. (left) his Parliamentary Secretary, arrived in Bombay from London on Thursday afternoon by the mail steamer "Narkunda".

MUIRHEAD ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

Under-Secretary Of State's First Official Visit: No Special Mission

Lt. Col. A. J. Muirhead, Under Secretary of State for India, accompained by Mr. E. H. Keeling, M. P. his Parliamentary Secretary, arrived in Bombay on Thursday afternoon by s s. "Narkunda". They were received on board by Lt. Col. T. C. Crichton, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay and Mr. W. R. G. Smith. Commissioner of Police.

A large number of press representatives surrounded them for interview but they were disappointed as Lt. Col. Muirhead was too reticent to give any information regarding his first official visit to this country. He however stated that he had come to India to take a bird's eye view of the country. He had not come with a special mission with regard to Federation or anything else. He would be meeting leading politicians during his stay.

When asked whether he would meet Mahatma Gandhi, he replied "He could not say".

Lt. Col. Muirhead immediately left by Poona Mail for Poona where he will stay at the Government House till the 17th. On his return to Bombay he intends visiting industrial areas in the city with Mr. J. F. Gennings, the Labour Commissioner

MUIRHEAD AT POONA

POONA, Oct. 13.

Lt. Col. A. J. Muirhead, Under-Secretary of State for India accompanied by his Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. E. H. Keeling, arrived at Kirkee station at 8-15 p. m. to-day from Bombay.

He was received by the Bombay Governor's Military Secretary and taken to Government House. Lt. Col. Muirhead is expected to stay here for five days and return to Bombay on October 18.—A. P.

CONDOLENCE ON DEATH OF S. P. SHAH

A resolution expressing deep sense of sorrow at the premature death of Mr. S. P. Shah, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, and condoling with Mrs. Shah and other members of the family, was passed at a public meeting of the Gujaratis of Bombay, held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Thursday evening.

The meeting was presided over by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta and was addressed by Mr. Parmanand Kapadia, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dr. B. B. Yodh and others.

Messages of tribute and condolence received from Sir Harry Haig, Governor of U.P., and Lady Haig, the Hon. Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant, the Maharaja of Dharampur, Sir Ishwardas Lakshmidas and others were read at the meeting.

TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. SHAH

Sir Chunilal Mehta paid a tribute to the extraordinary talents and capacities of the late Mr. Shah, and pointed out how his zeal and patriotism had endeared him to his superiors, his colleagues and the public alike. He remarked that free India would require the services of many persons as able as Mr. Shah in its task of reconstruction.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia in moving the resolution dwelt on the Sanskrit learning of Mr. Shah his talents as a musician and his love of poetry and dancing.

The resolution was passed all standing.

STORY OF HIS FOILED MISSION

(Continued from Page 7).

Allabux and Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah requesting them to attend the meeting fixed for October 12. Almost all the members were present with the exception of three or four who sent messages that they would abide by my advice.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

I received information early on the morning of October 12 from a responsible and reliable source: "The leader of the Congress Assembly party has wired to the President of the Congress Parliamentary Board that, in view of the danger of a League Ministry being formed in Sind, the no-confidence motion should be permitted not to be made a party question, and that freedom of voting should be permitted to the members of the party. If this is done, of course, all the 10 members of the Congress party in the Sind Assembly will vote against the no-confidence motion. Mr. Patel sent out telegrams to the members of his Board soliciting their views. "I am aware of the contents of the documents in your (Mr. Jinnah's) possession signed by six gentlemen on Sunday evening Oct. 9, but I thought that you (Jinnah) ought to know about this new move. Any attempt to gain time to-day Oct. 12 may, therefore, not be permitted."

When we met at 11 o'clock on October 12 much to the astonishment of every one, the Premier, Mr. Allabux, backed out from the agreement and took up unabashed the position that he and his supporters will join the League party only if he is assured beforehand that the party will agree to elect him as the Leader, and allow him to continue as the Chief Minister.

An overwhelming majority of the members present at the meeting objected to this attitude.

SIGNING OF PLEDGE.

Every effort was made to persuade Mr. Allabux, and the six or seven members who were inclined to support him. Finally Mr. Allabux left the meeting after several hours of discussion at which members tried unsuccessfully to persuade him to give up such an attitude and abide by the agreement which he had already signed. Meantime, those who were inclined to join the League Party, signed the pledge and handed them over to me, accepting the creed, policy and programme of the League with the result that 27 members made it clear to come under the banner of the League. But Mr. Allabux was adamant and left with the ultimatum that unless his condition that he should be accepted as the Leader and be allowed to continue as Chief Minister was agreed to, he was not prepared to proceed any further. On his taking up this extraordinary attitude, some of his own supporters also signed the pledge and remained at the meeting.

"UNITY AT ANY COST."

Those present at the meeting considered the Premier's attitude very improper and unjust and that he was guilty of a gross breach of faith in resiling from an agreement which he had already signed in the presence of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Mr. Fazlul Huq and myself. Nevertheless, without hesitation, as in the words of my Presidential Address to the League Conference, "unity at any cost" fresh ringing in their minds, they showed a wonderful spirit of sacrifice, rose to the occasion and agreed to accept even Mr. Allabux's unreasonable condition with the hope that Mr. Allabux would be prepared to come in to work wholeheartedly under the banner of the League, but when this decision of the 27 members was communicated to him, at about 8 p.m. by Sir Abdulla Haroon and others who went to his residence, although he had promised to come to the meeting immediately if his condition was accepted, he replied that he would consider the matter and let us know on the morning of Oct. 13.

CHARGE AGAINST ALLABUX.

"Meantime it is now public property," says Mr. Jinnah, "and newspaper reports clearly show that Mr. Allabux is in the hands of the Congress party and was marking time to receive the Congress High Command's instructions. I regret to say that he had not even the courtesy to give me his promised reply this morning, although I waited the whole day before issuing the statement. One can only draw the inference that he has been assured by the Congress High Command who seem to me to be obsessed with the one and only idea of destroying any effort which will bring solidarity among the Musalmans at the sacrifice of the vital interests of the country at large and of Sind, where it is essential to have a stable ministry for the welfare and progress of the people and they do not seem to hesitate to sacrifice all their principles, professions and the interests of the people which they claim so loudly to serve.

NO SUBORDINATION TO CONGRESS.

As far as we are concerned, I am glad that we have formed a League Party in the Assembly consisting of an overwhelming majority of the Muslim members of the Sind Legislature, and we shall carry out our programme for the social, economic, educational and political uplift of the people of Sind generally, and of the Musalmans in particular. Our party in the assembly will always be willing and ready to co-operate with any party or group not withstanding the Muslim majority for the advancement and welfare of the people of Sind, but we cannot accept the position of subordination as Mr. Allabux has chosen to do.

JAMSHED POHCHAJI JAMSHEDJI MUNSIFF, B.E. (Elect.), Gr. I.E.E. (London), who sailed for Europe on Tuesday for advanced post-graduate training in engineering through the Associated Cement Co., Ltd., of India.

INCENDIARISM AT MULTAN

Congress House And Khadi Bhandars Burnt: Police Open Fire

MULTAN, Oct. 13.

A tense situation has developed in Multan, where large crowds of Muslims gathered at Haram Gate to protest against the behaviour of certain Hindus, who are alleged to have molested a Muslim woman.

CONGRESS HOUSE BURNT.

Muslims in groups took out processions through the city and collected at Haram Gate and when they tried to enter Haram Gate, the police turned them back, whereupon the crowd turned towards the Congress House, which they set fire to.

The Khaddar Bhandars inside the Congress building were also set fire to. The mob thereafter proceeded to set fire to several shops including the house of a Hindu doctor. Mr. Major, Superintendent of Police has reached Multan and is controlling the situation.

Sec. 144 has been promulgated for one week and Curfew Order for three days forbidding moving out of the houses from 7-30 p.m. to 6-30 a.m.

About 20 persons of both communities have been injured. Extra police has been requisitioned and the situation is under control.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

The police was compelled to open fire on the mob injuring two persons. The Golden Talkies, Harichand Hall and Kanhayalal Gandhi buildings were set fire to and completely burnt down.

The local municipal fire brigade proving inadequate, fire engines from Montgomery, Lahore and other places have been hurriedly called. Military has been requisitioned. Mr. Johnes, Deputy Commissioner, who was on tour, has returned to Multan. The Hindus and Muslims are observing a "Hartal" in the city.—A. P.

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M. AMBALAL PATEL & CO., Laxmidas Market, 3rd Lane.

CHANDRAKANT VRAJLAL, Madhavraj Lane, Mulji Jetha Market.

VASANTRAY TULSIDAS, Champa Gali, Mulji Jetha Market.

"What do you find best for Catarrh of the Digestive Organs?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

Angier's Emulsion exercises soothing, lubricating, anti-fermentative effects throughout the entire digestive tract. That is why it is so valuable in affections of the stomach and intestines.

It soothes and cleanses the mucous membrane, allays irritation, fermentation, catarrh, ulceration. It restores tone to all the digestive functions, and it promotes normal healthy action of the bowels. Moreover, the addition of the hypophosphites makes Angier's a valuable nerve tonic, hence its efficacy in the nervous troubles associated with mucous colitis and other intestinal disorders.

Angier's Emulsion is invaluable in the treatment of gastric and intestinal catarrh or ulceration, chronic indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, chronic constipation, and generally in all catarrhal, fermentative, ulcerative or tubercular affections of the stomach and intestines. Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions, and agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

Bombay Govt. Will Do Justice To Peasants

(Continued from Page 8).

299 had been obtained from the Governor. "Public interest" was a wider term than "public purpose." It was difficult to say that they were not co-existent. He said that the amendment was covered by the Clause he failed to see the point of objection. What the amendment to the amendment sought to do was a further clarification, and not a change in the substance, of the Clause was being sought.

Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that a judicial court would not find any difference between the two terms, though the House might. A declaration had to be made that land was required for public purpose and that position was being made clear.

The Speaker stated that the idea behind the amendment and that behind the Clause was one and the same.

NOT SO INNOCENT.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi opposing the Clause, the amendment and the amendment to the amendment said that the Legislative Assembly should not be treated in the manner in which the Minister sought to do. The amendment were not so innocent. He felt that matter would not end there and might have to be decided outside the House by an outside authority.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that the Speaker having ruled that the amendment and the amendment to the amendment were within the scope of the Bill, there was no need of going into it. He averred that the only intention of Government was to make quite clear what the Clause meant. He said that the Privy Council whose authority no court in the British Empire could question, had decided that "public interest" was "public purpose." He could not say anything to those who could not help suspecting something where nothing existed.

Mr. C. P. Bramble asked whether the Parliamentary Secretary's amendment had been moved with the knowledge that the point of order would be raised.

Mr. Munshi stated that it was decided long ago.

The amendment to the amendment was put to vote and carried.

The amended amendment was carried by 70 votes to 30.

FREEDOM TO CONTEST.

Mr. R. N. Mandalik moved that Sub-Clause Three of the Clause which provided that the declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land was needed for a public purpose should be deleted.

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar supporting said that it should be open to those who differed to contest the declaration in a court of Law.

The Home Minister, opposing the amendment, said that the House was trying to decide that acquisition of forfeited lands should be for a public purpose. If the declaration by Government was to be contested it meant that the House was according approval with mental reservation. In the ordinary acquisition proceedings such a declaration was conclusive evidence.

The amendment was lost without division.

Mr. Mandalik moved another amendment seeking to increase the number of days required for notice being given to appear before the tribunal from 15 days to three months.

NOTICE PERIOD.

Government were prepared to accept the period of one month. Mr. Mandalik agreeing the amendment was accepted by the House.

To Clause six relating to the power to require and enforce the making of statements before the tribunal Mr. Mandalik had another amendment. He wanted that the time for making of the statements should be three months and not 15 days.

The Home Minister agreeing to one month, the amendment was accepted.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi opposed the Clause and argued that ignorant and illiterate persons in villages did not maintain accounts and hence would not be able to produce accounts of what they had spent on the lands for improvement.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, stated that those who did not keep accounts need not produce them at all, but those who did maintain accounts were bound to produce them within the prescribed time.

The Clause was approved by the House.

Clauses Seven and Eight which referred to the enquiry by the tribunal and the award as well as the procedure to be followed by the tribunal were passed without any discussion.

CLAUSE NINE.

Clause Nine the main and most important Clause of the Bill, was then taken up for discussion. The Clause laid down that the amount of award to be paid should be the occupancy price, expenditure incurred in making improvements, the amount of land revenue paid and interest of four per cent. on above mentioned amounts. The Sub-Clause provided that deductions from the above amount should be made for profits made and damages done to land. It also provided that those who within fifteen days of notice by Government were prepared to sell should be given the amount paid as price and the amount of expenditure in making improvements. All these were to get 15 per cent. as compensation.

Messrs. Ismail Siddiqui and P. V. Wagh opposed the Clause.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi opposing stated that the political idea of punishment underlying the Clause was one which caused them trouble. He suggested that Government should remove that if they wanted to preserve their dignity. Under the present Clause no justice was being meted out to those who were friends of the past Government.

The working of the Clause was ambiguous. It was a vicious Clause.

COMPENSATION CLAUSE.

Mr. C. P. Bramble moved two amendments together. One wanted that provision should be made in the Clause that the tribunal should not deduct profits from the award to the present owners. The second amendment wanted that the award in any case should not be less than the occupancy price and the amount spent on improvement and also four per cent. interest which was omitted in the Sub-Clause.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, said that he would explain what the considerations were that weighed with the Congress Cabinet in framing Clause 9 as they had done. The acquisition was clearly for a public purpose. Government and the Legislature had accepted the principle.

Provision in Section 299 of the Government of India Act wanted that two things should be fulfilled, namely, that law should provide for payment of compensation for properties sought to be acquired and it must either fix an amount or lay down the principles under which they should be acquired. Provided these two conditions were fulfilled, it would not be competent for any Court of Law to go into the propriety of the principles laid down in the legislation. He quoted the decision about a similar Act in Canada and said that so long as the nature of compensation had been fixed, Government were entitled to acquire the land.

HOW LANDS WERE FORFEITED

Coming to forfeiture of lands in the province during the civil disobedience movement, he said that they were forfeited under peculiar circumstances. Properties were disposed off at prices which were ridiculous. To give instance: Fortyone acres and thirty gunthas in Jalalpore Taluka were forfeited for non-payment of assessment of Rs. 152 and these lands were disposed off for Rs. 73. He was quoting figures from Gujerat, but the same applied to other places in Karnatak. About 54 acres were disposed off at two to three times the assessment. Not more than 40 acres were disposed off at anything between eight to 20 times the assessment.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale asked whether all these were sold with standing corps on.

Mr. K. M. Munshi: Yes; with standing crops on. Some of these lands were disposed off for half the assessment. These lands were forfeited and sold not for land revenue purposes but to break the spirit of the peasantry.

PAST GOVT.'S INTENTION

The intention of the then Government was to inflict irreparable loss. A large number of the present owners were not regular bidders at auctions. People were not ready to buy these lands. Police Sub-Inspectors wandered round the rural area to find out people who would purchase these lands. In some cases Government had to resort to the suspension of the rule that Government servants should not buy these lands and they bought them. In some cases people were brought from Indian States with the promise that the transaction would be final and official protection would be given.

Continuing the Home Minister referred to the statements of those who said that Government should have resorted to the Land Revenue Code. It was also said that Government should have kept the promises given by past Governments. He agreed. The past Government had assured the present owners that they would not resort to Section 211 of Land Revenue Code which said that the transaction could be cancelled and lands returned to the original owners. This Government could have thrown that promise of the past Government to the winds. But they did not wish to do so and that was the reason why they had come before the House with the Bill.

Continuing Mr. Munshi stated that the transactions entered into by the present owners were unconscionable and illusory. Equity would require that they should get what they paid and nothing more. He cited Privy Council decision to show that in any transactions no taint or touch of fraud or deciet or misrepresentation should be there. The slightest suspicion of trickery or unfairness must affect the honour of the court and impair its usefulness. If this was true of a Court it was much more so of a legislature. Any Government worth its name or any legislature worth the name should not fall below the standard set out by the Privy Council in dealing with matter like this.

But the minimum provision that had been provided in Clause was that none of the present owners should incur any loss in the transaction. It does not rest there. Assuming for moment that the transactions was not illusory, any principle for assessing compensation must be on basis of the price which prudent purchaser after making proper enquiries would pay for the land, having regard to all its advantages and disadvantages. No principle should impress upon land a character which it did not bear or give a value which it did not possess in the market. The Clause was intended to do fullest justice even to those who were 'bona fide' purchasers. There were just half a dozen such claimants. To prove that the present owners were not 'bona fide' purchasers for value the Home Minister stated that the land was not bought in the open market. The land was bought with a view to make a speculative gain. They were also conscious that the land would not yield regular profits and would continue to be under a disability till either of following events happened (1) It reached the original holders or (2) political contingency in the province of Bombay was such that it wiped off the Congress in Bombay.

The Courts took into consideration under the Land Acquisition Act disabilities attached to a property while deciding its real value The Court would take into consideration what would be loss to a person possessing property and not what would be its value to a person acquiring the same. For instance, of House was considered to be haunted for five years, it could not get the value which a neighbouring house would get. On the other hand, it would only get the value of land and nothing more It was provided that the present holders should be fully indemnified. The present owner would get the price of land paid, subsequent expenditure of making improvements, eight years' profits from land and fifteen per cent compensation. Therefore it was just and proper that any profits that he must have made should be taken into consideration when the tribunal considered. Provision had also been made that those who agreed to sell their lands immediately notice had been given should get an opportunity to do at a certain decided figure. The Home Minister stated that what was proposed to be given was just and proper. These lands would be subject to stigma till they were restored to the present owners. It had been there for eight years and it would continue to be there for how long he did not know. The tension in the villages had come down only after the Congress took office because people had begun to feel that an arrangement would be made to get the lands to the original owners. But if the lands were not returned to the original owners at present then present owners would have to incur enormous loss. It was in the interest of the present owners to see that the lands were restored to the original owners In addition to compensation that would be paid, present owner would get the full value for standing crops which in itself would be a good profit. He suggested that the House should take a dispassionate view of the question and it would be convinced that what was being done was legally perfect, especially in view of the unsalability of these lands (prolonged cheers). Mr. Bramble withdrew his two amendments, when the House rose for the day.

ARABS FIGHT IN SACRED CAUSE

Palestine Defence Chief's Opposition To Zionist Colonisation

(From Our Correspondent).

DAMASCUS: October 13.

"Ten Arab guns are more effective than 2,000 foreign rifles when they fight for the sacred cause." declared President of the Palestine Defence Committee in an interview to the Press.

He added: "We will fight Zionist colonisation by all possible methods. Our struggle will be facilitated by our sense of patriotism and material conditions will cease to be of importance."

It is generally believed here that Britain's final decision regarding Palestine would be reached about November 1.

EXPERT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN DEFENCE

Chatfield & Party Will Arrive In Bombay On Nov. 6

SIMLA: October 13.

The composition of the Expert Committee on Indian Defence, the formation of which was announced by the Finance Member in the Central Legislative Assembly on September 13 last, will, according to a communique, be as follows:—

Lord Chatfield (Chairman); Sir Earnest Etrohmenger, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bertram N. Sergison Brooke, Air Vice-Marshal, Mr. C. L. Courtney and Major-Gen. C. J. E. Auchinleck (members), Mr. S. K. Brown of the India Office (Secretary) and Mr. M. J. Dean of the Air Ministry (Assistant Secretary).

The following will assist the Committee:—

Paymaster R. C. Jerran, who will act as the Private Secretary to Lord Chatfield, Mr. A. J. Newling of the Finance Department of the War Office, Major P. R. Antrobus of the General Staff, Army Headquarters (India), attached to the Committee during their stay in India.

The personnel of the Committee is expected to leave London on October 26 next, arriving at Bombay on November 6 by s.s. "Strathaird" and Delhi about November 8.

It is expected the Committee which has already been taking evidence in London since the beginning of October will take evidence of experts in Delhi and it is hoped that their report will be completed early in 1939.—United Press.

NOT A SINGLE INDIAN

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA: October 13.

Old prejudice against the unlucky number "13" doesn't appear to have deterred the Government of India from announcing to-day the personnel of the Chatfield Committee for Defence Organisation Expenditure.

There is nothing, however, in the personnel or the text of the communique to remove the fears entertained at the time of Sir James Griggs' announcement in the Assembly. There is not even a single Indian—official or non-official—associated with the Committee in any capacity.

Out of the five members of the Committee only two can claim to have served in India—Maj.-Gen. Auchinleck, who is now serving in the Indian Army Headquarters and Sir Bertram Brooke, who between the years 1931 and 1934 was Brigadier in the Eastern Command. The only Civilian in the Committee is Sir E. Strohmenger, retired officer of British Civil Service, who has served as Accountant-General for the Ministry of Shipping, Under-Secretary of Treasury and Deputy-Chairman of the Unemployment Assistance Board.

Other members of the Committee include Mr. Courtney, who has experience of air service in Iraq. Both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary as also the Financial Assistant are coming from England.

The hope, therefore, that a Senior Indian Officer with financial experience in this country may be included, has been shattered. Mr. Newbags of the Finance Department, War Office, about whom no particulars are available here, has been selected as an assistant to the Committee.

The wording of the communique that the Committee will take evidence of "experts" in Delhi, does not suggest that non-officials will be invited by the Committee to give evidence, but on this point, no definite information is available.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Premiers And Communal Speeches

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Sind Muslim League Conference was held in Karachi under the Presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Hon. M. Fazlul Haq, and Hon. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premiers of Bengal and Punjab respectively, made speeches therein They are real heads of two premier provinces charged with the duty of impartial administration with due regard to the rights of various communities and welfare of the provinces as a whole There are non-Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal besides the Muslim majorities, and the utterances and acts of these Premiers must be such as to inspire confidence in them. The trend and the tone of their speeches at the Karachi Conference smacked of communalism and hence, partisanship. Is this in strict conformity with pure parliamentary conventions? Are the Premiers constitutionally justified in indulging in such speeches? These are questions of wide political importance, and one who sheds light on these questions will be rendering a valuable service.—Yours, etc.

SARABHAI DALAL.

Ahmedabad.

Suburban Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I saw the translation of my letter of withdrawal of resignation sent to the Parliamentary Board of the B. S. D. Congress Committee in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle". It is fairly correct translation of my original letter in Marathi, still the wording "was obtained in a hurry" may give a wrong impression of what I have said in the original. I have stated therein that I signed the letter in a hurry i.e., without giving it sufficient thought. Those who approached me for the signature had explained to me fully the writing in Gujrati of the letter of resignation, and I am also sufficiently acquainted with Gujrati to understand it. The hurry was therefore on my part and not on the part of those who obtained my signature.—Yours etc..

INDUMATI NAIK

Vile Parle Home,
Prarthana Samaj Road.
Vile Parle.

Training Of Teachers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the committee appointed by the Bombay Government on the Training of Primary Teachers is now out. All will agree with the committee that the present system of intermittent training should be entirely stopped and that the training should now be restricted to a two years' course in theory and practice of education. Then, again, there cannot be two opinions on the fact that the present training course to two years should better be utilised on payment of adequate salaries to primary teachers. —Yours etc.

K. G. WARTY.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Grant Medical College

"A MEDICAL STUDENT" observes that the new rules framed for the admission of state students to the Grant Medical College are too harsh and unconcionable and that they should be held in abeyance until proper provision is made for their medical education.

Study Of Hindustani

"A STUDENT" of Bagalkot is afraid that the compulsory introduction of Hindustani will impose too great a strain upon the students who have at present to study, beside their mother-tongue English and one classical language.

Sion-Kurla Road

P. P. GANDHI requests the authorities to raise an embankment or fencing on the Sion-Kurla Road as otherwise there is always a great risk of cars running into the Khari during the monsoon. The correspondent himself only luckily escaped such an accident during the recent storm.

Sind Medical Service

J. R. RABBANI pleads for the proper representation of Muslims in the Sind Medical Service, considering that Sind is preponderantly a Muslim province. The correspondent suggests that if local qualified persons are not available, Muslims from other provinces may be appointed.

V. F. passed candidate is ill-equipped for the profession. The Committee, therefore, propose the institution of Lokashalas to give further instruction in school subjects at an estimated expenditure of Rs 4,90,000 per annum. If the primary school leaving examination is made an entrance, test for a secondary school, which may have a four years' course as suggested by the Joshi Committee, the present High Schools can be expected to do the work of Lokashalas. If the knowledge of English is not found necessary—in my opinion it is necessary—Hindi may be prescribed as an option to English. The Matriculation or the school-leaving examination which the Government propose to restart should be the minimum qualification for a primary teacher. Such a step would improve the entire tone and atmosphere of primary schools.

The scale of pay proposed by the Committee is too low to improve the status of teachers. trained Matriculate or S.S.I holder should have a scale of Rs. 25-3/2-40-2-60 and the headmaster of a full grade primary school with the same qualification may be given a selection grade of Rs. 60-3-75. The amount to be spend on Lokashalas and the saving effected in expenditure by reducing the train-

Chamberlain's Policy Of Appeasement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his speech in the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain declared that he was not ashamed of the part he played in the Munich settlement. With his stupid policy of "Appeasement" he has opened Pandora's box and Europe now is seething with trouble. Never in living memory has any Government been guilty of such perfidy as the National Governments of Baldwin and Chamberlain. The exalted position of honour and respect in which the Governments of Asquith and Lloyd George had placed the British among the nations of the world has gone. The years of Baldwin-Chamberlain administrations have been years of humiliation and shame to those peoples of the British Empire who still possess a sense of justice and honesty. Chamberlain and his pusillanimous supporters may be proud of the triumph he has achieved by his latest act of perfidy to Czechoslovakia, but ask the man in the street what he thinks of it and he will tell you candidly that the abject surrender of the British Prime Minister to the Hitler savours of cowardice.

We are glibly told that if Chamberlain had not surrendered to Hitler war would have been inevitable. There is more to be said against this assumption than in favour of it. It is unthinkable that a man who fled and hid himself in a cellar when the police of Republican Germany fired on a riotous Nazi mob; who recently spuealed because a boquet thrown at him hurt him and issued orders that in future no boquets were to be thrown at him, would plunge Germany into a war if he were convinced that his opponents were immovable in their determination to oppose his designs. But the policy of Chamberlain was halting and indecisive, and those who hesitate are lost But for the weakness of Chamberlain the world has been spared the sight of Hitler doing a bolt.

Now how has Hitler reacted to Chamberlain's policy of "Appeasement?" His latest speech clearly indicates that it had made him more than ever arrogant, truculent and insulting. With even the most forbearing people there is a limit to such dangerous antics by a giddy-headed swashbuckling dictator. To-day the Kaiser, who drunk with unprecedented power, both on land and sea, kept Europe in a state of turmoil and fear, is patiently waiting his end in lonely exile. To-morrow, with Chamberlain out of the way, Hitler may meet a more tragic end. Who can say?—Yours etc.,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

BUSY PROGRAMME DURING HARIJAN WEEK

Magic Lantern Demonstrations

(From A Correspondent)

RAIPUR (By Mail).

The District Harijan Sangh, Raipur had a number of busy programmes during the Harijan Week. From the 26th September to the second of October demonstrated speeches were delivered every evening in the various wards of the town by Shriyut Yati Jatan Laiji with the help of a magic lantern. On the evening of the 1st October sports were organised by the District Harijan Sangh on the Rashtriya Vidhyalaya grounds in which all the Harijan and non-Harijan students of the Municipal Schools participated.

It is really to be regretted that the whole week's function would have been a complete success, had it not been due to Seth Shivdutta Rai whose temple till very recently was opened for Harijans, refused permission to have 'Darshan' on the 30th October in accordance with that day's programme. However the Harijans marched in procession to the Hanuman temple in the Purani Basti where they succeeded in having the 'Darshan.'

The whole of the Raipur district including three hundred villages of the District Council, Raipur observed Gandhi week with a great enthusiasm. Gandhi caps nearly 10,000 in number together with khadi worth nearly Rs. 800 were sold throughout the district.

The enrolment of Congress members is in full swing in the district. Uptill now nearly 10,000 members have been enrolled. It is expected that the number will increase considerably during this month.

U. P. CONGRESS M. L. A. TO BE SUED?

Alleged Contempt Of Court

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: October 13.

Application for "suitable action" for contempt of Court against Mr. C. B. Gupta, Congress M.L.A. of Lucknow and a prominent member of the U. P. Congress Committee, was filed in the Oudh Chief Court on Monday before Mr. Justice Thomas on behalf of Mr. Mahabir Prasad, Ziledar of Rai Saheb Gajadhar Prasad, Zamindar of villages Kamta and Nayagaon in Lucknow District.

The application was filed under Sec. 2 of the Contempt of Courts Act, read with Secs. 219 and 220 of the Government of India Act.

The Chief Judge issued a notice to Mr. C. B. Gupta asking him to show cause why proceedings for contempt of Court should not be taken against him.

It appears, proceedings under Sec. 107, Cr. P. C. were started against some tenants, which are pending in the Court of Rai Saheb Anand Sarup, Sub-Divisional Officer, Lucknow.

Allegations in this case are that a number of tenants adopted a very threatening attitude towards the applicant and also the Naib Tehsildar of Lucknow, who had gone on official work to the aforesaid villages.

The case was started against tenants on the report of Naib Tehsildar. During pendency of the case Mr. C. B. Gupta, according to the applicant, sent a letter to the Sub-Divisional Officer. The applicant filed a certified copy of the letter written by Mr. C. B. Gupta. The letter requested the Magistrate not to proceed with cases under Sec. 107, Cr. P. C.

Mr. C. B. Gupta in the course of the letter to Mr. Anand Swarup, S.D.O., wrote: "It pains me to find that the authorities have not taken any steps against Mahabir Prasad and instead have issued orders for binding down 20 tenants of the said villages. I shall request you, therefore, to take immediate steps against said Mahabir Prasad and not proceed with the cases under Sec. 107, Cr. P. C. I am forwarding a copy of this letter to the Deputy Commissioner as well. Hoping to hear soon from you on the subject."

Lohia To Preside At Patna Kisans' Meeting

Dr. Lohia, it is understood, will preside at the third session of the Patna District Kisans' Conference to be held at Masaurhi during the second week of November.—A.P.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (10 days) ended September 30, 1938 (18th period) amount to Rs. 2,64,00,000.

The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged at three per cent per annum.

A LONDON DIARY

Unhappy Refugees From Sudetenland

Organisation Of Relief Funds: Press Takes Initiative

(By Our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 3.

Given only a few days to find, if they can, new homes and new livelihoods, tens of thousands of Czech, German and Jewish refugees are now hurrying out of territory handed over to the Nazis.

These unhappy refugees are in urgent need of help. From many quarters have come suggestions that the British people should give practical proof of their sympathy by contributing to a fund for Czech relief.

The "News Chronicle" has decided to open an immediate Fund for the purpose.

Other initiatives have already been taken to provide help.

The Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction, of Horseferry House, Horseferry-road, S.W.1, is one of several important national organisations that have launched separate funds. A national appeal is possible. Should it subsequently be judged desirable, the "News Chronicle" fund will be merged in a comprehensive scheme

Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P., has told us that he has not been banned at Broadcasting House.

He is not speaking to listeners on European affairs this evening, but it is wrong to assume, as some have done, that this is due to his views on the Peace of Munich.

"The fact that I am not talking to-night," he said "has nothing whatever to do with the present situation. In May of this year I contracted with the B.B.C. to give thirteen talks and last week's was the thirteenth."

WORLD AFFAIRS".

Mr. Nicolson's statement is confirmed by reference to the official programme for to-day in the "Radio Times." It was out last Friday, and the programme just gives the heading "World Affairs" without a name. Mr. Nicolson's name has been given during his thirteen talks.

Last week, too, Mr. Nicolson, in his talk, was appreciative of Mr Chamberlain. He said:

"We know—the whole world knows—that our Prime Minister, during the last days, has fought for peace, and only for peace. He has not flinched from physical ordeals, from moral mortifications, or from what Lord Baldwin once called 'the hardest of all a politician's sufferings—the attribution of false motives'. . . "

Mr. Chamberlain set the results of his work at Munich alongside those of Beaconsfield, who told the Downing Street crowd on his return from the Berlin Congress in 1878 that he had brought back "peace with honour.' Mr. Chamberlain made the same claim for himself on Friday.

The objects of Lord Beaconsfield's policy were to separate the interests of the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia and to prevent Russia from getting too near the Mediterranean after her victory over Turkey. His weapon, like Mr. Chamberlain's, was the threat of force, and he reached his mark without war securing for the conquered nation more territory than the victor wished.

Mr. Chamberlain's avowed object was to prevent German aggression, and he had only two autocrats to contend with. He reached his mark without war, securing for militant Germany more territory than she had asked for three months ago.

Twenty-one years ago Mr. Neville Chamberlain resigned from his first big job in Whitehall. He had been Director-General of National Service.

His administration of this office did not commend itself to everyone. One critic wrote:

"Mr. Neville Chamberlain is a man of rigid competency. Such men have their uses in conventional times or in conventional positions, and are indispensable for filling subordinate posts at all times. 'But they are lost in an emergency or in creative tasks at any time.'

LL. G'S WAR MEMOIRS

The Critic was Mr. Lloyd George and his remarks are on record. They appear as a comment to Mr. Chamberlain's work in connection with national service in the third volume of "L. G.'s" war Memoirs.

A minor but interesting point in the relations of Czechoslovakia with other States is pointed out to us by an American friend. The Sudeten manufacturers, who are now incorporated in the Reich, will lose their present trade advantages with the United States. Czechoslovakia still exists as a separate country and it has a trade agreement with the United States. Its benefits were, of course, enjoyed by the manufacturers in the Sudeten provinces, but it now lapses there as Germany has no such agreement.

When Germany annexed Austria a test position arose. Austria had an agreement with the United States under the "most gavoured nation" clause. Germany hoped that the United States would not accept the Anschluss, as it had never accepted the Japanese occupation of Manchukuo or the Italian conquest of Abyssinia. President Roosevelt, however, accepted the Anschluss and struck Austria out of the list of countries with which the United States had trade agreements, explaining in a Note why he had done so. There are several reasons why the Sudeten manufacturers and their employees will do worse under Berlin than they did under Prague. This is another.

The next diplomatic effort made is going to be over Spain.

Mr Hemming, the English diplomat, is going to see both sides in Spain on behalf of the non-Intervention Committee, and his visit will prelude a more precise intervention by the Big Four—Chamberlain, Hitler, Mussolini and Daladier.

The first objective will be a truce between Franco and the Spanish Government.

Nobody expects this to be an easy matter: it will take weeks, possibly months.

Lord Derby is to preside over the annual banquet of the United Associations of Great Britain and France on October 18. If carried out as arranged there will be a formidable list of speakers, each with intimate knowledge of the truth behind last week's events. Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador in Paris, is to be the guest of honour. His health is to be proposed by Lord Hardinge, who was the Permanent Under Secretary at the Foreign Office before the war and was behind the scenes at the Peace Conference. Later Lord Hardinge succeeded Lord Derby as British Ambassador in Paris.

Lord Halifax is to be present at the dinner, with lady Halifax. The Marquis de Vogue, President of the Association France-Grande Bretagne and chairman of the Suez Canal Company, and the French Ambassador are among the other speakers.

The Spanish Medical Aid Committee, formed in the first days of the Spanish war to send medical units ambulances, and medical supplies to the Republican Army, has done invaluable work. To meet the requests of its medical units there it has collected over £58,000 and has been able to send out 78 ambulances and lorries as well as great quantities of medical supplies and surgical instruments.

More of these supplies and instruments are now urgently required, with X-ray apparatus and refrigerators for blood transfusion service. The £58,000 has already been spent and the committee is now appealing for further help, which it says has never been more urgently needed than now. It hopes to raise a good sum through the carnival dance and Spanish cabaret it is holding on Friday, in association with the National Trade Union Club.

"FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE"

In an address last night to the Manchester County Forum on "What do we mean by freedom of conscience?" Professor J. H. Fleure said that in the course of the long struggle for that freedom there had gradually emerged more and more clearly the great fact that truth was far beyond anything that men could conceive. That was the basic reason for pleading for freedom of conscience.

It was only in the recognition of that fact that there could be reconciliation, whether religious or political or social. A distinguished man had said to him recently that he believed we were coming to a period when it would not be important what people thought. "I felt," Professor Fleure said, that it was an unfortunate statement I feel it has always been important what people think. Freedom of conscience is not merely another way of speaking of indifference, of saying that it doesn't matter, and so people can go their own way That is not what freedom of conscience is at all. It is important what people think, and it is important that they should think as clearly and as sincerely as possible.

It seemed to him that freedom of conscience was primarily, basically, a recognition of the value of the individual. It was also a realisation that all systems, whether religious or scientific or other once they were formulated gradually become mechanised. The life gradually went out of them, and so they needed the fresh spring of thought. It was, however, one of the difficulties of the situation that a new system when it came, if it got a chance was just as intolerant as perhaps more intolerant than the old. We were witnessing that in several countries to day.

He knew enough of Germany to know that the old system was worn out. A new one of a kind had come in, and was cruel, barbaric, and intolerant. "So," said Professor Fleure, "we are in a difficulty. My plea to you to-night is that, whatever the difficulties may be, whatever the new conditions may be, we stand by freedom of conscience of all costs, even at the cost of our lives."

Mr. H. Marks presided.

In its "Rag," which will take place at the Vaudeville Theatre next Sunday, October 8, the Green Room Club has broken new ground.

SKIT A TEST MATCH

One of the scenes which it will present is a skit on a timeless Test match, and the services of real cricketers have been enlisted for the occasion.

The cricketers include Sir Pelham Warner, who will be making positively his first appearance on a real stage, Mr. A. P. F. Chapman, Mr. F. R. Brown, and Mr. W. B. Franklin.

Mr. Chapman's part will be even more silent than that of the ghost in Hamlet. He will represent a corpse.

Miss Betty Archdale, England women's cricket captain, was attacked by a strange bird and thrown from her bicycle at Merewworth Woods, near Tonbridge, Kent.

As she was on the ground the bird attacked again.

Miss Archdale protected her face with her gloved hand, and after a struggle, got away on her bicycle.

She had abrasions and shock, and a doctor ordered her to keep to her room for a few days.

A similar attack was made by a msytery bird on Mr. N. Brewer, of Tonbridge, in February last year. This bird, which Mr. Brewer killed, had a wing spread of three feet, a long neck and head like a duck.

Miss Archdale, took an England women's cricket team to Australia in 1934.

Mussolini, with his hand to his cap, leaving the house of the Fuehrer after the Munich "Peace Conference". Behind him is Herr Hess, Hitler's deputy.

Cost Of Living Statistics

International Labour Office Figures For The World

Cost of living statistics, compiled by the International Labour Office and published in the new edition of its Year Book of Labour Statistics, disclose that in 25 out of 31 countries for which complete figures are available, living costs in 1937 were from 3 to 44 per cent cheaper than in 1929.

In one other country—Norway—the statistics show, living costs averaged the same as in 1929; while, in the remaining five, they were from 4 to 62 per cent. higher than in 1929.

The greatest rise occurred in Chile where, owing largely to depreciation of the peso to only 26.0 per cent of its 1929 gold value, the cost of living was up 62 per cent. Food prices rose 72 per cent; heating and light, 69 per cent; clothing 90 per cent; and rent, 33 per cent.

The greatest decline occurred in Lithuania, and amounted to 44 per cent. Food prices there were down 52 per cent; heating and light, 38 per cent; clothing, 57 per cent; and rent, 17 per cent.

All countries in the British Empire for which figures are given showed a decline. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the decline was 6 per cent. Heating and light costs and rents were each up 4 per cent. but food costs decreased 10 per cent and clothing 7 per cent.

The decline in Canada was 17 per cent. Food costs were down 23 per cent; heating and light, 11 per cent; clothing, 25 per cent. and rent, 16 per cent.

In India (Ahmedabad) the decline amounted to 22 per cent. Food costs were down 30 per cent; heating and light, 21 per cent; and clothing, 25 per cent. But the rents were up 7 per cent.

In New Zealand the decline amounted to 8 per cent. Food costs were down 6 per cent; heating and light, and clothing, each 7 per cent; and rent, 19 per cent.

In Ireland the decline amounted to 3 per cent. Food costs were down 8 per cent, and heating and light, 1 per cent. But clothing costs rose 5 per cent, and rent 2 per cent.

The figures for Norway disclose that while heating and light costs rose 13 per cent clothing prices dropped 1 per cent; and rents, 2 per cent. However, food prices, like the general average, remained the same as in 1929.

Other countries, beside Chile, in which the cost of living increased, and the percentage of increase in each, are: China (Shanghai), 22 per cent; France (Paris), 11 per cent; Portugal, 6 per cent; and Denmark, 4 per cent.

Percentages for countries other than Lithuania and those in the British Empire, wherein the cost of living declined, are given as follows: Danzig, 3 per cent; Japan and Peru, 4 per cent; Austria and Czechoslovakia, 6 per cent; Belgium, 8 per cent; Italy, 9 per cent; Esthonia, 11 per cent; Hungary, 13 per cent; the United States, 15 per cent; Switzerland 17 per cent, the Netherlands, 18 per cent; Germany, 19 per cent; Luxembourg and Yugoslavia (Belgrade), 21 per cent; Turkey, 29 per cent; Poland, 62 per cent; and Bulgaria, 42 per cent.

Advocate Examination Results

THE FOLLOWING CANDIDATES HAVE PASSED THE EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF AN ADVOCATE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, HELD ON 15TH, 16TH, 17TH AND 18TH AUGUST, 1938:—

PART I.

First Class

Joshi, Vishnu Ramchandra.

Second Class

T. K. Kunjunny, S. Rajangam, A. S. Rao, G. K. Apte, H. Bansal, R. L Bapat, R. Y. Bhat, S. M. Bhatt, M. N. Chheda, K. N. Daji, Y. D. Deshmukh, G. D. Deshpande, N. L. Deshpande, A. N. Doshi, V. T. Edake, A. K. Esmail, C. S. Garge, R. Gupta, S. K. Hande, V. G. Jog, K. P. Joshi, R. S. Joshi, S. B. Joshi, A. S. Kably, G. J. Kataria, U. R. Khivasara, K. G. Korde, P. N. Krishnan, Y. N. Kshemkalyani, B. D. Kulkarni, K. E. Kulkarni, S. K. Kulkarni, D. B. Majmundar, B. M. Mehta, D. B. Moholkar, P. V. Ramanamurti, B. L. Padhya, S. D. Pakale, H. M. Pandya, M. M. Parekh, A. R. Parikh, D. C. Potnis, A. R. Rajhansa, K. R. Ranibenur, A. Ratadiya, M. H. Sabnis, J. P. Save, R. C. Shah, R. K. Shah, J. M. Sheth, D. M. Shukla, S. Sisodiya, P. P. Umarji.

PART II.

Second Class

R. J. Abhyankar, C. P. Adhikari, M. Ally, J. Amritlall, S. C. Antin, B. S. Jagannatharao, H. T Bhingarde, S. D. Chandavarkar, M. S. Chauhan, D. Rambrahmam, D. V. Krishna Sarma, R. K. Danke, R. S. Daruwalla, K. N. Deshpande, S. R. Deshpande, I. K. Dhebar, V. N. Dikshit, B. R. Dixit, V. S. Doshi, S. K. Gawade, R. V. Gondhalekar, K. S. Gore, V. B. Halkarni, G. G. Joshi, G. T. Joshi, J. G. Joshi, N. D. Joshi, R. G. Joshi, S. B. Joshi, U. R. Joshi, V. V. N. N. Kambrath, N. M. Katgeri, R. B. Khire, A. K. Kulkarni, M. Sambamurti, U. G. Malpathak, D. N. Mehta, J. H. Mehta, K. C. Mehta, Y. T. Mehta, V. D. Mengde, F. G. Munshi, Y. S. Murudkar, V. K. Naik, V. R. Naik, D. B. Nakhate, A. K. Palnitkar, M. M. Parkar, A. S. Patel, J. C. Patel, M. B. Patel, R. N. Patel, V. K. Patwardhan, Y. V. Phadke, V. G. Prabhudesai, A. G. Purnapatre, R. Srinivasan, P. S. Ranade, Miss K. R. Samant, K. V. Sarpotdar, K. R. Shanbhogue, A. Sreepada, D. Surana, C. M. Taskar, S. P. Thakar, C. M. Trivedi, G. K. Vaze, V. B. Waigankar, V. R. Zodgeker.

The following candidates have passed the whole examination, having passed in one of the Parts

G. K. Apte, R. Y. Bhat, G. D. Deshpande, U. R. Khivasara, Y. N. Kshemkalyani, B. D. Kulkarni, K. E. Kulkarni, D. B. Majmundar, S. D Pakale, D. C. Potnis, A. R. Rajhansa, K. R. Ranibenur, R. J. Abhyankar, C. P. Adhikari, M. Ally, J. Amritlall, B. S. Jagannatharao, H. T. Bhingarde, S. D. Chandavarkar, M. S. Chauhan, D. Rambrahmam, D. V. Krishna Sarma, R. K. Danke, R. S. Daruwalla, S. R. Deshpande, I. K. Dhebar, B. R. Dixit, V. S. Doshi, S. K. Gawade, V. B. Halkarni, G. G. Joshi, G. T. Joshi, J. G. Joshi, R. G. Joshi, S. B. Joshi, V. V. N. N. Kambrath, N. M. Katgeri, R. B. Khire, M. Sambamurti, U. G. Malpathak, J. H. Mehta, K. C. Mehta, Y. T. Mehta, V. D. Mengde, F. G. Munshi, Y. S. Murudkar, V. K. Naik, V. R. Naik, D. B. Nakhate, A. K. Palnitkar, M. M. Parkar, A. S. Patel, J. C. Patel, R. N. Patel, V. K. Patwardhan, Y. V. Phadke, V. G. Prabhudesai, A. G. Purnapatre, R. Srinivasan, P. S. Ranade, Miss K. R. Samant, K. V. Sarpotdar, K. R. Shanbhogue, A. Sreepada, D. Surana, C. M. Taskar, S. P. Thakar, G. M. Trivedi, G. K. Vaze.

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DON'T envy those women who take their 'difficult days' in their stride. Be like them. Banish the cause of your suffering instead of just relieving it. Just think of being pain-free. Fit to work. Able to enjoy playing games. You can banish periodical pain because the cause of it has been discovered—and that cause can be banished if you take Kalzana.

You suffer pain and discomfort because you lack certain vital minerals in your body. Without the right amount of these minerals your blood becomes weak and your system can't work properly. But Kalzana gives you all the vital minerals you need in a pleasant and easy-to-take way. When you take Kalzana, you improve the condition of your blood and as the blood becomes more healthy, so your system functions normally and causes you no pain. Suffer no longer—get Kalzana to-day. Kalzana is widely prescribed for *anæmia, weak children, etc.*, so don't feel embarrassed by asking for it.

Now I'm never troubled

"Since taking Kalzana I have never worried in the least and am free from pain I am getting so fit again. Also I suffered from fits of dizziness, but now I'm never troubled with any of these complaints. I will never be without Kalzana,"

writes **Miss J.C.J.**

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KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

BRITAIN'S GAME IN PALESTINE

Plea For Arab-Jew Co-operation

(By PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU)

I have watched with amazement the studied silence of the British Press about conditions in Palestine. Occasionally a bomb outrage is referred to, or a murder, or the despatch of additional troops, but the horror that is continuously going on in the unfortunate Holy Land finds no mention. I have personal knowledge of how news has been sent to British newspapers and suppressed by them, observes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a letter to the "Time and Tide" of London."

Shocked Beyond Words

Many reports have reached me of the frightfulness with which the Arab population is being treated, and a mere reading of them has shocked me beyond words. They may be exaggerated, but I have no doubt that there is a great deal of truth in them, and I can say with certainty that millions of people in Asia and Africa believe them and are infuriated by them. I know of their reaction in India and I have recently had occasion to discuss the Palestine situation with the leaders of the Egyptian national movement.

Exploitation Of Both

It is not a question of being pro-Jew or pro-Arab. I am pro-Jew in a sense because I think that the Jews have been shamefully treated in Central Europe and I am full of sympathy for them and can appreciate their aspirations. But I am strongly pro-Arab also because I know that the Arabs are struggling for their freedom and are being crushed by British Imperialism. I have met leaders of both Jews and Arabs and tried to understand their respective view-points.

The conflict is not essentially between the Arabs and the Jews. We must remember that the present problem of Palestine is of recent creation. It has come into existence since the Great War and the responsibility for it must rest with the British Government, which made lavish promises to both Arabs and Jews during the War and sought to exploit both to their advantage. These promises were often mutually contradictory.

Route To East

Since the War it has not been love of the Jews that has moved the British Government but the desire to control an important route to India and the East. An independent Arab State might not be wholly amenable to control from Whitehall, and hence it was considered desirable to place the Jews in a key position. Situated as they were the Jews had inevitably to rely on British protection, and Palestine could thus indefinitely remain under British control. The Jews have fallen into this trap and their love of Palestine has been exploited for the purposes of British Imperialism.

It is absolutely clear to me that Palestine is and must remain a fundamentally Arab country. I am convinced that no amount of terrorism or coercion will cow down the Arabs into submission. It is equally clear that the Jews are an essential and vital part of the country and should be given protection of their rights and a full opportunity to co-operate in building up Palestine. I think it is possible for both these premises to be agreed to and a settlement to be arrived at on that basis, provided Arabs and Jews deal with each other directly and British Imperialism does not exploit one against the other for the protection of its own interests.

Doomed To Failure

It must be realised that the present policy of the British Government is doomed to failure. The Arab national movement will never be crushed by bayonets and terrorism. Black and Tan methods did not succeed in Ireland, still less will they succeed in Palestine. Enforced partitions are equally doomed to failure. The British Government must also remember the terrible crop of bitterness and ill-will that they are sowing, not only in the entire Muslim world but also in large parts of Asia and Africa.

To the Jews I would earnestly appeal to realise that their lining up with British Imperialism and against a national movement will have disastrous results for their race. Their ability and resources are of infinite value to Palestine and nothing can stop them from having an honoured place in the country, provided they seek it in co-operation with the Arabs. They will never get it in opposition to the Arabs. Unhappily there is a great deal of anti-Jewish sentiment in Europe today. There has never been any such feeling in Asia or Africa but, owing to the struggle in Palestine, this is growing, and I am greatly distressed by it. It is time that the leaders of the Jews considered this problem dispassionately in its wider aspects.

(Continued from Col. 6).

plant of Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited. "Soda water" has an entirely different meaning. There it is a milky liquid which cools the metal cuting tools on more than 2,000 different machines used in manufacturing the Ford V-8.

Found to be the most efficient cooling liquid, "soda water" is a compound containing soda, soap, oil and other ingredients in proper portion. It circulates through six separate distribution systems in the 15 acre Ford machine shop and is pumped from six 5,000 gallon tanks set under the floor. It is piped to the various machines, runs over the cutting tools and drains back into the tanks. Altogether there are, 30,000 gallons of this soda water in constant circulation when the machines are in operation.

Impurities are skimmed daily from the liquid in the tanks, which are emptied and refilled every six weeks. The liquid also contains an antiseptic for the protection of workmen.

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LIGHT BROWN
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SEVERE FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA

Appeal For Contributions

The Marwari Relief Society writes:—

The public are aware that Rajputana is in the grip of a severe famine. It is also within their knowledge that Rajputana yields only one harvest in the year and due to drought the crop has been a total failure this year. The people are literally starving. Worse is the plight of their domestic animals many of which have died and the remaining are actually on the verge of death due to extreme dearth of fodder.

The Society has decided to undertake relief in the following forms:—

(a) To store grass, bhoosa, Kirbi, hay, guar, etc., and to sell them at a nominal cost.

(b) To supply fodder and maintain cows, bulls, calves, etc., entirely at its own expenses in those cases where the owners are not in a position to pay even the nominal cost of fodder.

On a rough estimate the relief work will have to be continued for at least 9 months.

Contributions may be sent to the Marwari Relief Society, 391, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

Famine In Jaipur State

PROGRESS OF RELIEF WORK

JAIPUR, (By Mail.)

Mr. Moolchand Agrawal writes:—

The Sub-Committee, formed by the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, to carry on relief work in the famine-striken areas of the State, has co-opted Syt. Rameshwarji Agrawal and Syt Moolchandji Agrawal of Rinjas. The office of the Sub-Committee shall now be under the charge of Syt. Moolchandji Agrawal at Jhunjhunu. Syt. Rameshwarlalji and Pundit Banshidharji are proceeding to Sawai Madhopur and Kotah for the purchase of fodder. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Jaipur Government have granted facilities to the cultivators for growing fodder shops, taking their cattle for grazing outside the State, etc., and have also suspended the execution of civil and revenue court decrees against the cultivators during this year, a gentleman has contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Famine Relief Fund.

Collections For Calcutta Corporation Museum

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

With a view to having a permanent collection of Indian products, collecting information regarding trade, commerce, industry and agriculture and catering them to the people of India, the Corporation of Calcutta has opened a Commercial Museum at Calcutta.

The Corporation has deputed Mr. Diptendu Pramanik, an officer of the Corporation, to study the various industrial activities of different provincial and state Governments and collect industrial products for exhibiting them in the museum. Mr. Pramanik arrived here after visiting several cities in South India. In Madras he met the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for industries and Labour, who promised to help the Calcutta Corporation with the collection of industrial products of Madras. Mr. Pramanik also met Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, and Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, both of whom promised him of their co-operation and support.—United Press.

"See Kathiawar"

The Kathiawar Railway Publicity Bureau which has been started with Rai Saheb Girdharlal D. Mehta, the Manager J. and D. Railway in charge has just issued an illustrated booklet "See Kathiawar" with a three colour cover page showing the map of Kathiawar with a train rushing towards it. The booklet contains short account of all important towns noted from the point view of history, religion, scenery, natural beauty, healthy climate, archaeology, antiquity and research. The description of these places has been given in order of route which a traveller touring Kathiawar would follow from one place to another and as such it is expected to be a very handy and interesting "vade mecum" for a traveller touring this part of the country.

It may be remarked that Kathiawar is full of interest of all sorts like other parts of India but it has so far suffered a set-back due to lack of proper publicity push placing all these important places before the eyes of the potential travellers in the form of a brochure. There are Dwarka one of the four most important pilgrim centres of India, also the Girnar and Shatrunjay Hills and many other equally interesting places.

The booklet is sent gratis to those who ask for it with one anna stamp for return postage, by the Publicity Officer, Kathiawar Railways Publicity Bureau, Jamnagar.

FILM TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE FOR NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, By Mail.

That the cinema industry in India would provide careers for hundreds of unemployed persons was the opinion expressed by Mr. T. J. Kedar, M.L.A. Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University while declaring open the Institute of Film Technology at the Naik Mansion, Tilak Road, Nagpur, recently, before a large and distinguished gathering.

Mr. Kedar said that the motion pictures were playing a great part in providing recreation. He suggested that workers who were not well off should be admitted to cinema houses at half rates as was done in Japan and Germany. He hoped that the Provincial Government would take up the matter. He hoped that the local University would also impart instruction in film technology in near future.

NON-BRAHMINS' CONFERENCE

Mr. K. M. Jedhe, M.L.A. (Central) has accepted the invitation to preside over the Central Provinces and Berar Non-Brahmin Conference to be held at Nagpur shortly. Among those who are expected to attend the Conference is the Hon'ble Mr. Latthe, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay.

Dy. CHIEF OF ST. JOHN NURSING DIVISIONS TO TOUR INDIA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12.

India is to have next cold weather a visit from the Hon'ble Mrs. Copland-Griffiths. Assistant Lady Superintendent-in-Chief of the Nursing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas.

She will arrive in Bombay by the s.s. "Cathay" on November 24 on an extensive tour of about three months' duration to inspect nursing divisions where they exist, to assist in the formation of new ones and generally to advise in all matters connected with the nursing divisions of the Brigade Overseas.

Following a similar tour which Colonel Sleeman, Chief Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, had about two years ago, Mrs. Copland-Griffiths will visit all the important centres throughout India, and her visit is likely to prove of great value in stimulating interest and efficiency of the nursing divisions in India.

Mrs. Copland-Griffith is the daughter of Viscount Hereford, a Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, while she herself is a Commander of the Order and was for several years the County Commissioner of Girl Guides. She has already done valuable work in a tour of Ceylon, Malaya and Burma, which she completed last winter.—A. P.

KHOJA TESTAMENTARY SUIT

Validity Of Charity Questioned

The originating summons taken out in connection with the testamentary suit filed by Hussain Abdul Karim and others against Gulbai Noormahomed Peerbhoy Damji and others came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Somjee at the High Court.

By a Will dated April 8, 1923, the deceased Noormahomed Peerbhoy Damji made certain bequests to his wife, the first defendant, and others, after which the surplus of the income from the deceased's properties was directed to be used for the good and benefit of the Khoja Sunnat Jamat.

The point that arose for the consideration of the Court, was whether the bequest of the residue of the income "for the good and benefit of the Jamat" was valid as a charity.

It was contended on behalf of the first defendant, the deceased's widow, that the bequest in question had been left unascertained and, therefore, was not valid according to law.

His Lordship, in his judgment, observed that though the law required that a charity by Trust should be adequately ascertainable, yet there was an exception to the rule, which provided that the object of a trust may be uncertain.

His Lordship, therefore, held that the bequest to charity in the present case was valid.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India has been telegraphically informed by the Director, Office International d'Hygine Publique, Paris, that the Government of Palestine have withdrawn cholera and smallpox measures against travellers from Bombay and cholera measures against travellers from Allahabad from September 23, 1938.

Motoring & Aviation

PROPOSED ELECTRIC HORNS BAN

Recommendations To Police Commissioner

The Secretary of the W.I.A.A. has sent the following letter to the Commissioner of Police following recommendations made by a meeting of the motorists of Bombay City held in the B.E.S.T. Lecture Theatre on Tuesday, September 27th:

"A meeting of motorists held by my Association in the lecture theatre of B.E.S.T. Co., Lt., on the evening of Tuesday, September 27th, passed unanimously a resolution that it was not in favour of the proposed ban on electric horns. In addition, the Committee of the W.I.A.A. were authorised to place before you the following resolutions passed at the meeting:

1. That an appeal should be made to manufacturers to fit two horns to all cars, with a double-acting button, one horn to have a loud note for use on country roads, the other to have a low and pleasing note for use in cities.

2. That an appeal should be made to the owners of motor cars through the Press of Bombay to instruct their drivers in road sense and consideration for all traffic, whether pedestrian or vehicular.

3. That the Police should institute a one-week drive against drivers making excessive use of their horns and against pedestrians endangering their own and others' lives by careless walking, and that the magistracy should back the Police by imposing exemplary fines.

4. That the W.I.A.A. should issue handbills both of warning and instruction to assist the Police in their drive.

5. That the Commissioner of Police should be asked to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that his men really understood traffic offences and to ensure that they took real cognisance of them.

A sixth suggestion was made that the Police might consider using loud speakers at cross-roads carrying heavy pedestrian and motor traffic on the lines that have proved successful in London. The speaker declared that a man who had been reproached in the presence of friends for carelessness would feel ashamed of himself and would be unlikely to repeat the offence."

Joyrides In Air

Interesting facts have come to light about joyrides in aeroplanes in India. There are five organizations in India catering for joyrides. It is understood that official estimates put the number of flights made for this purpose during 1937-38 at 1,472, and that 7,637 passengers were carried in 511 flying hours.

Flying Clubs nearly doubled the number of passengers taken up for short flights during 1937 as compared with 1936. The Indian Aviation Development Company organized a joyriding campaign on systematic lines in South India. This company made 1,367 flights in 193 hours and carried 4,050 passengers during the year. Flying Clubs carried 3,069 passengers.

These figures do not indicate all the interest that the public is taking in joyrides, for the companies are handicapped for lack of machines to meet the entire demand.

WILLYS AVERAGES 42.6 MILES PER IMPERIAL GALLON

In 336-Hour Continuous Run Of 7,712.5 Miles

TOLEDO, (By Mail)

A 14-day continuous driving test in which 7,712.5 miles were covered by a 1938 Willys stock Sedan entirely within the metropolitan area of Miami, Florida, has just been completed by W. D. "Buddy" Bolton, with an average of 42.6 miles per Imperial gallon of gasoline, according to word received here to-day by David R. Wilson, President of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.

While the car halted for refueling, the engine was never stopped during the 14-day test, which was made under the official supervision of Miami's South Florida Motor Club, an affiliate of the American Automobile Association.

Bolton, who holds the United States non-stop endurance record of 168 hours, was relieved for eight hours each day in the Miami test by Gal Williams.

The oil was not changed during the test and the official certification by the motor club shows that only 1 1|4 pints of oil were consumed during the 336-hours of continuous engine operation.

The fuel cost for the 7,712.5-mile test averaged only 6|10ths of one cent per mile. Despite warm weather only three pints of water were consumed during the two weeks continuous running. No repairs were required during the test.

The record achieved in this test, which according to Bolton is a new high for a combined endurance and economy drive, is especially outstanding since routes covered by the car were confined to city streets of Miami during the season when traffic was at its height.

This is another record added to the increasing list of economy achievements made by Willys during the past year, records that no other standard car has been able to equal.

Parsees And Aviation

Mr. P. P. Nazir, a Parsi student who invented a device to improve the lateral control of aeroplanes, after continuing his researches with Government aid up to April 1, 1938, has taken out a patent in which the Government of India have an interest.

It cannot be said at present whether the invention will be taken up by a firm of aircraft constructors for development to the practical stage, but it is possible that the British Air Ministry may interest themselves in the device.

The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds have granted scholarships to six students for aeronautical training. One "A" licence pilot is to be trained for the "B" licence at Karachi.

Several others have been given assistance for a number of hours of flying or for training in ground engineering, either in India or England.

New Royal Barge; Propelled By Ford V-8 Engines

The new high speed Royal barge which has recently been handed over to the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert", is powered by three marine conversions of the Ford V-8 engine.

The conversions were carried out by Vosper Ltd., the builders of the boat, which was designed by Lieut Commander Peter du Cane, their Managing Director, to meet the special requirements of the Royal Yacht and Admiralty.

The engines have been specially finished in chromium plate and white enamal. A speed in excess of 20 knots is obtainable.

"Soda Water" Circulates In Ford Plant

Ordinarily soda water brings to mind long cool drinks on hot days but to machinists in the Windsor

(Continued in Col. 2).

Three Beauty Problems Solved

Not all women are born beautiful—but no woman need be plain. The first essentials of beauty are a lovely clear skin with a natural "bloom" and rich lustrous hair. Given these two assets any and every woman can command the admiration she naturally desires. The simplest and most effective ways to acquire both a lovely skin and beautiful hair are described below, together with a solution to that most distressing problem—the disfigurement caused by superfluous hair.

NEW BEAUTY FOR YOUR HAIR.—Here is a simple beauty secret which will add new life and beauty to your hair, giving it the rich, lustrous gleam that everyone admires. Instead of washing it with ordinary shampoos get an ounce of Stallax granules and make up your own. Simply dissolve a teaspoonful of Stallax granules in a cup of warm water and wash your hair with it in the usual way. You will be amazed and delighted with the way your hair responds to this simple beauty treatment.

AND FOR A LOVELY SKIN.—A naturally lovely complexion is much more easily acquired than most women realise. Actually it is already there, but hidden by the dry, withered outer skin which Nature meant to be continually discarded. To get rid of this "mask" of dried skin all you need is a nightly application of a little pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat). Overnight the Mercolized Wax absorbs the "old" complexion and leaves the "new"—the lovely new skin beneath, soft, smooth and several shades lighter.

NO MORE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—Nothing looks more unsightly on a woman than a growth of hair where the skin should be clear and smooth. Women so afflicted need not endure this embarrassment any longer, however. They can banish their superfluous hair easily, quickly and safely if they will follow these simple directions. Get a few ounces of pure powdered Pheminol and mix it into a paste by the addition of cold water. Apply this paste to the unwanted hair and as it dries you will find the hair has shrivelled away.

NOTE.—All the above mentioned preparations can be obtained from any chemist, store or bazaar.

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RESTORATION OF NORMAL STATE IN WHEAT

Prices Ease Off

(From our own Correspondent)

Delhi, Oct. 6.

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 26.9 (29:6) Canadian 24.6 (30.0)

Liverpool:—Dec. 56 1/4 (64 1/2) March 55 1/4 (62).

Winnipeg:—Dec. 59 1/8 (63 1/4) May 62 5/8 (66 1/4)

Chicago:—Dec. 64 1/4 (65 1/4) May 64 7/8 (66)

Buenos Aires:—Oct. 6.80 (7.37)

Karachi:—Oct. 19-13-0 (21-8-0) July 22-9-0 (24-4-6)

Bombay:—Jan. 4-2-0 (4-5-3) May 3-2-6 (3-5-6)

Calcutta:—May 3-5-10 (3-7-0)

Hapur:—Mangsir 2-4-2 (2-6-8) Jeth 2-7-5 (2-9-6)

Amritsar:—Mangsir 2-1-0 (2-3-2) Har 2-4-0 (2-6-4).

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets which had last week gone unexpectedly higher on account of disturbing political atmosphere on the Continent, tended to weaken during the week under report and the values lost sufficient ground. After a month's elaborate efforts, the European tangle has now come to a conciliatory close as a result of Four-Power-Pact, and with it all the commodities have begun to adopt their normal positions. The other main factors which shaped the course this week, are:—absence of buying interest, favourable weather and crop reports from some countries and considerable liquidation of nearby months and lower outside advices. The trade opines that the world wheat situation, but for India's, has been for long quite bearish and had there not been war bogey, the markets would have undoubtedly gone much lower. These recent war talks have been responsible for mending or otherwise the destinies of a large number of speculators who moved with the market.

NORTHERN MARKETS

The North Indian markets have been weak with values confined, on the whole, to about 2 annas per maund. The last week's extraordinary rise attracted more arrivals which averaged about 2000 bags per day in the Punjab and about 1000 bags in the U. P. centres. It is expected that the arrivals of wheat would now increase by and by in the markets as the farmers have to make room for the next crop. For two days, trading was done on a smaller scale owing to the intervention of Dusserah but on the remaining part of the week the speculative business was more active than the genuine. As Australia is presenting cheap offers to India, exporters are not making good purchases in these centres. The highest level quoted for Mangsir was touched at Rs. 2-5-9 and the lowest at Rs. 2-3-10. The stocks in several mandis remained unchanged; Hapur has a stock of about 770 Khattis (last week 769 Khattis); Amritsar of about 190,000 tons, Lyallpur of about 195,000 tons and Chandausi of about 190,000 maunds. Only about 8 Khattis were sent to the consuming centres from Hapur. A report from Punjab states that demand from the Frontier districts is rapidly increasing for flour and other by-products and to cope with this demand the mills are reported to be working hardly day and night. The "Sawani" crops are however small owing to the insufficiency or rains. Local rains have occurred yesterday in Amritsar.

SETBACK IN PRICES

A sharp setback with wide price changes was exhibited in the Karachi market which sustained a loss of about 1/12 per candy. This was contributed to by Punjab commission houses selling and general liquidation, bearish interpretation of Mr. Chamberlain's broadcast speech and lower foreign cables. Business which was mainly confined to local jobbers, was done on a smaller side. The spot sales totalled about 32,050 bags bought by local millers and Bombay and Calcutta shipners. About 88,750 bags of wheat constitute the total tenders so far issued against the September contract. Upcountry arrivals have increased and average about 6,750 bags per day, while the shipments have decreased slightly. During the week ended October 2, the total arrivals amounted to about 40,462 bags and the exports to 48,929 bags. The local holdings are estimated in the neighbourhood of 500,000 bags or about 50 per cent below last year.

Generally the Bombay market staged a somewhat quiet show following the weakness of outside cables. During the early days, worsening of European situation stablized the prices but subsequently the Munich agreement subsided all the rise. It was taken for granted that in event of war, the demand for foodstuffs would be widened and with it the exports would be better. A cargo of Australian wheat is reported to have sailed to India. The arrivals on 3 days amounted to 28,841 cwts., and the stock is put at 6,000 tons. Arrivals in Calcutta average about 600 tons per day. The millers are making heavy purchases upcountry and run their mills for the full week.

BEARISH FEELING

The markets outside India displayed a bearish frame of mind during the week under review. Argentina has announced an acreage some four per cent higher than a year ago and with prospects generally favourable expects a large crop. At the same time this country has accepted an invitation to re-join the World Wheat Advisory Committee which is about to begin its autumn session, when some methods of co-operation between the major exporting countries will be pronounced. As the Canadian prices have fallen further, the U.K. millers are making good buying. Near position wheat is commanding substantial premium and meets a fairly ready sale. Australia is still pressing sale in Continent and in Far Eastern countries. Canada and U.S.A. are also anxious to dispose off the surplus with them.

In Canada harvesting weather continued splendid throughout. But for the shortage of moisture in some places, Australia reports favourable prospects and expects a crop only slightly less than a year ago.

STATISTICAL POSITION

During the week world wheat cum flour shipments totalled 7,755,000 qrs, as against 1,222,000 qrs. during the corresponding period last year. Out of this week's shipments, Russia contributed 194,000 qrs and North America 542,000 qrs.

The following are the preliminary estimates of the world's wheat crop as worked out by the Comtelburo.

Countries	1938-39 qrs.
Europe	373295000
America, Canada and S. America	200151000
Asia	86397000
Australia	23000000
Total	696969000
	1937-38
Europe	343286000
America, Canada and S. America	163130000
Asia	82397000
Africa	16011000
Australia	24081000
Total	$28905000
Total	628905000

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6)

crisis. But for the rest of the world, it is of even greater consequence that this betrayal was accomplished in the circumstances in which it was. There should be no doubt in any one's mind that the Munich agreement is the result of force and force alone. The alleged grievances of the Sudeten Germans was an excuse which served to cloak Nazi schemes of aggrandisement. The grievances, such as they were, had been fully met as Lord Runciman himself admitted by the various concessions made by the Prague Government. Henlein and other leaders of the Sudeten German party had been declaring, until a few months ago, that they were devoted to the Czechoslovak State, that they had no aims beyond autonomy and had certainly no desire to become part of the Nazi Reich. It was the intervention of Herr Hitler, who had, of course, been instigating the agitation, at a late stage with the demand for "self-determination" and the return of the Sudetens to Germany that raised the whole question to the level, of international conflict. It was the realisation that the Sudeten problem was an artificial problem created and fostered by the Nazis that led to the Runciman Mission, the object of which was to exert the strength of British diplomacy in order to force Dr. Benes on the path of concession and surrender. The whole situation was overshadowed by the German mobilisation and the abusive propaganda of the German Press and wireless. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that Hitler told him that he was prepared to risk a world war in order to win Czechoslovakia. It was to this unconcealed gangster threat that the Western democracies capitulated in such a spectacular manner. The demonstration thus offered that international law and order no longer has any significance, and that force and the threats of force are alone to be the arbitrators of the world's destiny is, for us all, the most sinister lesson of the crisis. We have to thank Mr. Chamberlain for having done his bit towards making this demonstration conclusive.

League Finally Repudiated

Not only was this agreement one that was achieved under the threat of force, but it marks the final repudiation by the Great Powers of the League of Nations. During the whole crisis the League was in session at Geneva. In fact, the Assembly opened its session about the same time as the crisis reached its most dangerous phase. Nevertheless, there was no suggestion from Great Britain or France that the Czech problem could be submitted to the League Council as a problem that threatened the peace of Europe. It was by completely ignoring the machinery that is provided by the League and thus by excluding all interested States from sharing in the ultimate decisions that Mr. Chamberlain endeavoured to come to terms with Hitler. It is true that towards the end of the crisis it was rumoured that both the Soviet Union and the French Government intended to raise the question at Geneva. But, as it turned out, so far as the Czech problem was concerned, there might have been no such organisation as the League at all.

This only represents the final stage in a long course of development beginning with the Japanese attack on Manchuria as a result of which the British Government has little by little discredited and discarded the League as an effective force in world affairs. It is not because the League was too weak an organisation to deal with the problems of our time that it has gradually been rendered impotent. It is because the League is, in fact, too strong an organisation, too powerful to stand the resistance of any single country that Great Britain and France have consistently refused to make use of it. If the Articles of the Covenant, which provide for the means by which aggression could be checked by the joint action of all other States, were brought into action, it would have been impossible for any of the countries, which are driving towards war to achieve success. Neither Japan nor Mussolini, nor Hitler could have ever hoped to withstand the organised might of the rest of the world, including the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France and popular forces everywhere. It was because this organised world strength would inevitably be superior to that of the Dictators that the leading member-States of the League such as Great Britain, have done their utmost to prevent it from functioning. For, even more than peace, the dearest object of Imperialist policy is the effective maintenance on the continent of Europe of Dictatorships which have overcome and crushed under foot the working classes. That is why for the solution of the Czechoslovak crisis to the League was pronounced by the British Government to be an unsuitable weapon. That is why Hitler, whose domestic position is none too secure, was approached by Chamberlain and that is why the British Government hastened to facilitate the achievement of Hitler's ambitions. Czechoslovakia, which is, to say the least, a vital interested party was completely left out in the cold and the Prague Government had no say in the formulation of the pacts and agreements which were presented to them by the strongest Powers in Europe with all the urgency of an ultimatum.

STARTLING BUT TRUE

Rough, jagged bristles pierce the gums—Round-End Bristle protects them

One glance at these two scientific photographs proves beyond doubt that Round-End bristle—exclusive in the Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip tooth brush—protects the gums while all other bristle must stab and scrape them. Find out in your own mouth how much more soothing a Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip is. Learn what it means to oral health to brush with bristle ends that are round and smooth instead of rough and saw-like.

Buy a Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Try it. You will never again want to use any other brush. Always sold in the yellow box.

Above—Photo-micrograph of ordinary bristle as it appears in all other tooth brushes. Magnified 16 times.

At Left—Photo-micrograph of the new Round-End bristle exclusive in Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes. Magnified 16 times.

Three Sizes: ADULT, YOUTH'S and CHILD'S

Pro-phy-lac-tic TRADE Perma-Grip MARK

what is H.V.M vanaspati used for?

H. V. M. Vanaspati is used for frying, flavouring rice, spreading on chappatis, making sweetmeats and for every other kind of cooking.

Yes, but just think what it might be made from.

Is there any special reason why I should use it?

H.V.M. Vanaspati is guaranteed pure and it is made in India from the best refined Indian vegetable oils. In fact, the Government Analyst of Bombay has awarded it a Certificate of Purity—cook our next meal with it and you'll be convinced.

Of course there is ! H.V.M. Vanaspati makes food far more delicious and it is extremely nourishing. It contains vitamin and it will help to make us and our children healthy and full of energy—and we'll all enjoy our meals much more.

The Certificate issued by the Bombay Government Analyst states that H. V. M. Vanaspati:

1. is absolutely pure,
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3. is manufactured under the latest and most hygienic conditions,
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for all cooking

HVM VANASPATI

Sold in air-tight tins of 2 lbs., 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. to keep it pure and wholesome.

H.V.M. VANASPATI IS SOLD IN ALL SHOPS.

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DALDA BRAND — BHAILAL RAYCHAND & Co., Bhat Bazar, Bombay 9.

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WVM 7-888 THE HINDUSTAN VANASPATI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., BOMBAY ENGLISH

Strike In Gold Filled Leather Works

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A mass meeting of all the workers of the Gold Filled Leather Works of Dharavi was held yesterday night at 9 p.m. in sympathy with the strikers of the Purse Department. Mr. B. T. Ranadive was in the chair.

He exhorted the workers to strike in sympathy with the struggle of the purse department, the suggestion being received with a hearty applause. Mr. Sonone then moved a resolution demanding sympathetic action by workers of other departments of the Gold Filled Leather Works. Mr. L. K. Oak having spoken in support of the resolution the president put it to vote and it was unanimously carried.

Another resolution exhorting all the workers of the works to declare a one-day strike on the 16th inst. in sympathy with the purse department strike and to march in a procession to the Kamgar Maidan, demonstrating against the Trades Disputes Bill was then moved by Mr. Tikhe.

Mr. R. M. Jambekar spoke in support of the resolution. It was carried amidst applause.

The president brought the meeting to a close after a brief speech by Mr Lokhande, president of the Leather Workers Union.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION IN NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR: (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Nagpur Municipal Committee, Mrs. Gopikabai Shirole Elocution Competition will be held in English on Nov. 12 and 13 at Nagpur.

The competition is open to the students of High School and Colleges of C. P. and Berar.

At the meeting of the Congress Municipal Party, Mr L. S. Sherlekar, acting President of the Nagar Congress Committee, presiding, after a stormy and prolonged debate, on the motion of Mr P. M. Naidu, it was resolved that the coal contract recently entered into for three years should be cancelled as the contractor was neither a coal mine owner, nor a coal merchant, that the contract entered into was illegal inasmuch as it involved a liability of over Rs. 5,000 and could not be entered into without the previous approval of the general Committee and that it was detrimental to the interests of the Municipal Committee.

The decision of the Congress Party is regarded as a censure motion on the Standing Sub-Committee and office-bearers and has caused quite a sensation in the City.

INDIAN LOANS

3 per cent Indian £
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock £
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 £
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 £
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 £
5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 £
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 £
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 £

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols £
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £
5 per cent Funding Loan £
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £
4 per cent Victory Bonds £

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors Shl.
Marks and Spencer Ordinary Shl
Hydro Electric def.
Elec. Music Industry shl.
Princhin Johnson shil.
Imperial Chemical shl.
Woolsworth New Ordinary shl.
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 £
Dunlop Rubber shl.
Unilever Ordinary shl.
Ford Motors shl.
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £
British American Tobacco Ordinary shl.
Carreas A £
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary shl
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred shl.
Distillers shl.
Bedford Dye shl.
British Celanese shl.
J and P Coates Ordinary shl.
Courtaulds Ordinary shl.
Fine Cotton Spinners shl.
Vickers Limited Ordinary shl.
Inter Nickel's def.
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary shl.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company shl.
Donaro Tea shl.
Empire of India shl.

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore £

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber shil.
Gula Kelampong shl.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust shl.

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug shl.
Burma Corporation shl.
Rio Tintos £
East Rand Proprietors shl.
Rand Mines £

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines £
Associated Portland Cement shl.
Trinidad Leasehold shl.
Sub Nigel £
Spring Mines Split Shares £
Union Corporation £

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian shl.
Anglo-Iranian shl.
Burma Oil shl.
Mexican Eagle shl.
Shell Trasport shl.
Royal Dutch shl.

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £
London Midland and Ordinary £
London North Eastern Def. £
Southern Def. £
London Transports 5 per cent £
London Transport 'C' £

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 7th October, 1938.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised —2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and Subscribed — 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up— 75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,52,50,000
Fixed Deposits, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		84,77,68,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		1,37,000
Sundries		62,85,000
	Rupees	98,56,90,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	48,70,43,000	
Other Authorised Investments	1,04,94,000	49,75,37,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	6,93,66,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	18,91,01,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,82,29,000	28,66,96,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		1,37,000
Dead Stock		1,94,68,000
Sundries		57,55,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	12,58,58,000	
Balances with other Banks	3,02,39,000	15,60,97,000
	Rupees.	96,56,90,000

Scheduled Banks' Position

A press communique states:—Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 7th October 1938.

1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India	129,11,04,000	
(b) In Burma	8,61,67,000	
2. Time Liabilities—		
(a) In India	101,2b,84,000	
(b) In Burma	4,52,08,000	
3. Cash—		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes.		
(a) In India	5,60,26,000	
(b) In Burma	2,13,000	
(ii) Burma Notes		
(a) In India	37,000	
(b) In Burma	29,54,000	
(iii) Rupee Coin.—		
(a) In India	82,80,000	
(b) In Burma	1,15,000	
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India	37,24,000	
(b) In Burma	1,29,000	
4. Balances with Reserve Bank.	21,34,75,000	
5. Advances		
(a) In India	103,59,42,000	
(b) In Burma	4,28,45,000	
6. Bills discounted		
(a) In India	2,33,27,000	
(b) In Burma	15,93,000	

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Oct. 12.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton. 11.0.0 Oct. sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. 12.3.9 Oct. sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton. 12.7.6 Oct. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton. 11.0.0 Oct/Nov. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. 10-17.6 Oct/Nov. sellers.

LONDON OIL.

London, Oct. 12.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 22/3 Oct. sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 22/1 1/2 Nov/Dec. sellers.

Will Be American If She Passes It

LOS ANGELES, California.

(By Mail.)

Miss Luise Rainer, the Vienna-born Film Actress, has just taken her "final examination" here following her request to become an American citizen.

If she has passed the examination—a series of questions about History and American Government—she will be entitled to become a United States citizen within 30 days.

Miss Rainer, twice winner of the Academy of Motion picture Arts and Sciences Gold Medal for outstanding acting, recently applied for divorce from Mr. Clifford Cdets, New York Playwright.—Reuter.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Dollars Appreciate On Aggressive Buying

WHEAT MARKETS DULL AND QUIET

BOMBAY: October 13.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton Market displayed steadier tone as the contracts were scarce. Trade buying together with better local enquiry helped the market to move up.

LONDON EXCHANGES

The Cross-rate after opening at 4.71.62 eased on selling pressure and closing finally at 4.73.37.

The Franc improved slightly, but the close was slightly lower.

WHEAT

Reports of rain in New South Wales depressed the Liverpool Market. However, the tone continued steady.

Chicago Wheat was moderately active on scattered support.

In the local Market general enquiry was slow with consequent changes being restricted.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1938

New York, Oct. 13.

Previous closing	8.28
To-day's opening	8.28
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.28
Difference	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1939

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Previous closing	4.78
To-day's opening	4.80
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.85
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 155

N Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 13.

The New York cotton was moderately active with the scarcity of contracts lending steadier tone to the market, which continued to move up steadily but narrowly.

The trading in December commenced at 8.28 i.e. unchanged from the last close. Prices steadied on better Liverpool cables and some outside support, while later the market moved up on better local enquiry and trade buying with Dec. rising to 8.31.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Locally, Broach April/May opened with Rs. 155-6 and then advanced to Rs. 155-12. Later, the price declined and closed at Rs. 155-2, when N. Y. December position was two points higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 13.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.31/8.30) 8.28/8.28
January (8.27/8.27) 8.22/8.21
March (8.25/8.24) 8.21/8.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

American October (4.76) 4.86
American January (4.78) 4.84
Egyptian November (7.23) 7.43
Egyptian January (7.47) 7.66

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct. 13.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 3/4) 1-8 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop October November (£19 1/2 paid and buyers) £19 9/16 value.

Dundee October (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Lightning October (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 7/16 value) 8 1/2 paid and sellers

Forward January March (8 9/16 paid and value) 8 5/8 paid and buyers.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay October November (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta October (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata October (£11 sellers) £11 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal November (£10 1/8 sellers) £10 1/16 sellers.

METALS

Tin (£205 1/4 buyers £209 1/2 sellers. Steady) £207 1/4 buyers £207 1/2 sellers Very steady.

Lead (£16 1/16 buyers £16 3/16 sellers. Steady) £16 9/16 buyers £16 11/16 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£51 1/4 to £52 1/4) £52 to £53

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 13.

Previous closing	4.75 7/16
To-day's opening	4.73 1/2
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.73 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 13.

Previous closing	4.74.56
To-day's opening	4.74.62
To-day's closing	4.73.37

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct. 13.

Previous closing	178.81
To-day's opening	178.81
To-day's closing	178.84

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 13.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.74.62 and then eased to 4.73.56 on scattered selling.

Franc opened at 178.81 and then improved to 178.78 on better enquiry.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.360) 13.355
New York on Bombay (35.58) 35.58
Berlin on Bombay (88 1/2) 88 1/4
London on Milan (90.21) 89.96
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-6-5) £7-6-9 1/2
Silver (19 3/4d) 19 3/4d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent.
6 months (7/8 to 1 per cent) 7/8 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Oct. 13.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Little trade buying. Small offerings. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 13.

Spot	(19 3/4d) 19 3/4d nil
Forward	(19 9/16d.) 19 5/8d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 13.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-6-5) £7-6-9 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Silver ready	51	7	6
Silver Kartak	51	8	6
Silver Magshar	51	9	6

GOLD

Gold ready	36	9	6
Gold Kartak	36	10	3
Gold Magshar	36	10	9
Sovereign	23	9	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Wheat January	4	2	0
Wheat May	3	3	9
Linseed May	4	12	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with Dec. 55 3/4d. The market was quiet and somewhat lower following reports of rains in new south Wales but the undertone continued steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 13.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with Dec. at 0.64 5/8. The market was moderately active on scattered support with the rate later rising to 0.64 7/8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 13.

U S Common New Stock (dol 63 1/8 dol 63 7/8

General Motors (dol 49 1/2) dol 50

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 1/4) dol 39 1/2

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 120

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 13.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed at Rs. 97-14 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 13.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closing quotation £92 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, October 4, £92
Wednesday, October 5, £92 1/4
Thursday, October 6, £93
Friday, October 7, £93
Monday, October 10, £94
Tuesday, October 11, £93 1/2
Wednesday, October 12, £93

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct. 13. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116) £115
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£107) £106
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £109
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 3/4) £105 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£72 5/8) £72
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 3/4) £99
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 3/8) £104 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108 3/4) £108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 5/8) £100
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108) £107 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 13.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless.

Giltedged securities continued to fall on scattered selling. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 1/2 i.e. ten shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-3) 14-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (56-7 1/2) 55-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5
Elec Music Industry (11-0) 10-6
Princhin Johnson (27-7 1/2) 26-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-8) 30-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-6) 60-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£24 1/2) £24 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (22) 22
Unilever Ordinary (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Ford Motors (17-3) 17-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£44 3/4) £43 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (102-5) 101-3
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (137-8) 135-0
P. and O. S N. Company Deferred (20-6) 20-6
Distillers (93-6) 93-0
Bedford Dye (3-4 1/2) 3-4 1/2
British Celanese (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-9) 36-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-9) 28-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-6) 2-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-3) 21-3
Inter Nickels (dol 56 1/4) dol 57 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 43-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (36-6) 36-6
Empire of India (25-0) 25-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £8 5/8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-6) 29-0
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-6) 30-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (42-6) 42-6
Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (55) 53-9
Rand Mines (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£17 1/2) £17 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (78-9) 78-9
Trinidad Leasehold (102-6) 101-3
Sub Nigel (£12) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-0) 23-9
Anglo Iranian (101-10 1/2) 100-7 1/2
Burma Oil (89-4 1/2) 88-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
Shell Transport (86-3) 86-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£37 3/4) £38 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£30 3/4) £30
London Midland and Ordinary (£11 5/8) £11 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/2) £2 1/2
Southern Def (£11 1/4) £10 7/8
London Transports 5 per cent (£123) £123
London Transport 'C' (£72 1/4) £72 1/4

STOCK EXCHANGE SLIGHTLY EASIER

Basemetals Firm And Active

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

On the Stock Exchange American shares and Coppers made the best showing in quiet markets, where the trading was restricted by settlement day considerations. The general trend was slightly easier.

On foreign exchanges heavy buying of dollars was again featured but official intervention eventually succeeded in holding the rate at 4.73.50 compared with 4.74.56 last night. The underlying strength of the dollar was reflected in the forward market, where the premium of dollars for delivery in three months time widened to 2.06 cents compared with 1.78 yesterday.

Among commodities basemetals were firm and active.

Wall Street opened firm.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Firm: Speculatives Steady

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

In the share market jutes ruled firm in sympathy with better jute and hessians and a fair business was put through. Coals continued steady, but business was rather limited. Teas were not much interested. In the miscellaneous section, Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues ruled steady. Government securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent new loan 1963/65 98/4; 3 1/2 per cent paper 98/2; four per cent loan 1960/70 112/4; 4 per cent loan 1943 108/12 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 117.

Banks:—Central 30/8; Reserve 115/8.

Coals:—Bhalgora 4/12; Churulia 1/8; Dhemo Main 12/6; Equitable 36/12; Kalapahari 13/8; North Damuda 4/13; Seebpore 15/12; West Jamuria 30/10.

Jutes:—Auckland 164 small lot; Bally 156 small lot; Barnagore 129; Budge Budge 251; Empire 22/4; Hooghly pref 16/2; Howrah 49/6; Kamarhatty 45s; Kinnison 550 small lot; National 21/6; Presidency 3/9; Reliance 62.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn. 6/9; Consolidated tin 5/15; Indian copper 2/9; Dalmia cement pref 90; Bengal telephone ord 18; Burn and Co. ord 240; Indian Galvanising 19/12; Indian iron and steel 28/7; Marshalls 1/15; National iron and steel 4/12; Steel Corpn. ord 8/3; pref 91/8; B. I. Corpn. ord 3/4; Dunlop rubber ord 14/10 small lot; British Burma petroleum 3/10; Bengal paper ord 92 small lot; A. pref 151; Shreegopal paper 7/8; Star paper 7/12; Titaghur paper A. ordy 14/11; 2nd pref 104; Humayun property pref 9/2; Assam saws 1/3; India General Navigation ord 102/8 small lot; Buland sugar 13/8; Carew and Co. 6 1/2 per cent pref 107/8 small lot; New Savan 7/8 small lot.

Teas:—Bishnauth 23/12; East India 8/1.

Debentures:—5 per cent 1957/58 Calcutta Port Trust 117/14.—A.P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct. 13.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton Jan.	14	13	6
Punjab Jan.	12	11	9
Desi American Jan.	17	13	3
Tone steady.			
Wheat Oct.	20	6	9
Wheat Nov.	20	10	9
Wheat Dec.	21	0	3
Wheat July	23	3	3
Tone steady.			
Gram Oct.	26	6	0
Gram Nov.	26	12	0
Gram Dec.	27	2	6
Gram July	23	6	0
Cottonseed Jan.	16	0	0
Toria Nov.	33	6	0
Toria Feb.	32	6	0

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-10-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.050 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.8 degrees 5.5 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.8 degrees 2.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 96 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.17 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 90.88 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-10-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 12

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels. 25/9 Oct. sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. 25/ Oct. sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. 27/6 Oct. sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Liverpool wheat closing quotation for October is 61 3/4d as against 62 1/2d of yesterday.

THE RIGHT ROAD

(Continued from Page 6).

like Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar or Napoleon, but he conquered the 'hearts' of millions of men and women, and brought them under the dominion of his ideas and ideals, and thus made them subjects of his philosophy of political life.

The Modern Asoka

In modern history of India, we have to-day a conqueror of this kind. Unlike Asoka, he is not seated on a gorgeous throne, in a magnificent palace, in a glorious city like Pataliputra, one of the most important, extensive and well-known cities of ancient India. On the contrary, his successor is seated on a simple mat on mother earth, in a small cottage, in a little known village of Saegon in the centre of the Indian Continent—the Greenwich of the political meridian of India. From this humble place the great uncrowned King of India is conquering the world by a new philosophy of conquest, commanding the willing obedience of millions of India's sons and daughters, rich and poor, young and old, and also arresting the attention of the whole world by the uniqueness of his philosophy and of his position.

Mahatma Gandhi has a philosophy of his own; he has a way of his own, which is now known as the "Gandhian Way." On the sign-posts along this way are inscribed only two words—"satya" and "ahimsa"—truth and non-violence. Many are now marching along this road, some understanding and some misunderstanding and some wondering what the meaning of the words are. This is the "Satya-Ahimsa Road" the Gandhian Way—which, our national leader—the philosopher, guide and friend of India—is convinced, 'is' the right road to Rome This road, and no other, will lead to the goal of the nation—the goal of India's freedom.

Types of Followers

Indeed, a vast multitude is moving along this new road. Some are convinced, like their leader, that this road is the road that truly leads to Rome, like the vast multitude that followed Christ through valleys and deserts, convinced that He is "the Way and the Life" that lead to our eternal home. They are, therefore, men of faith in 'Satya' and 'Ahimsa,' and adjust their life accordingly. There are some others in the crowd, who do not see clearly how this road could lead to Rome, but their faith in their leader is wonderfully firm and deep-rooted. There are some others—men of little faith and truth—also moving along simply because many thousands are also doing so, not knowing what the road is and whither it leads. Them we may keep in our company, hoping that one day they will know the way and the goal.

But there is another group in the crowd—not an insignificant number—who are also marching along, mixed up in the multitude, some recognizable, some non-recognizable, who believe neither in 'Satya' nor in 'Ahimsa,' who never dream of the possibility of reaching Rome by this road, who have joined the crowd only to find their daily bread and drinking water at the halting stations along the road. Such people it is dangerous to keep in our company; they only help to exhaust our provisions before we reach the goal, because our national leader, though a Mahatma, though imbued with Christian ideas of asceticism and simplicity, has not the divine power of performing a sudden miracle, like Christ, of feeding five thousand with but two fishes and five loaves of bread. To these people, Mahatmaji turns round and says: "Ye, men of little faith, please leave us. You may choose your own path, if you think that this Satya-Ahimsa Road will not lead to Rome."

A Menace

The danger to the Congress today is no more from the Britishers among us, but from these people in our midst. They want to bask in the sunshine of the Congress, and yet they do not want to follow the Gandhian way. They are not truthful to themselves nor to others in their company. Non-violence is contrary to their way of thinking and acting, because violence is in their blood. Just as the alloy spoils the gold, just as a larger proportion of base metal diminishes the intrinsic value of a coin, so too the presence in such large numbers of such people, has only helped to diminish the intrinsic value of the Congress, to impede the progress of the crowd along the Gandhian way, creating frequent and unpleasant conflicts between one section and another in the vast crowd. They are thus retarding the progress of the multitude desirous of marching more rapidly along the "Satya-Ahimsa Road" to reach early the goal of their ambition—natural and legitimate ambition—the freedom of their country. A 'voluntary' purge is the need of the hour; a purification through a national "Agni-Kula."

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Oct. 13.

B I S N s.s. Surada of 3382 reg tons Capt H A Downey arrived from Bassein via Rangoon Colombo Malabar Coast Ports and Marmagoa with general cargo.

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalapadma of 2326 reg tons Capt J P Bhandara arrived from Rangoon via Galle Colombo Trivandrum Quilon Alleppey Cochin and Marmagoa with rice and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Bamora of 1870 reg tons Capt S G Crombie arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo

P and O s.s. Narkunda of 9429 reg tons Capt W D C Smith arrived from London via Gebraltar Marseille's Port Said Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Venice of 5492 reg tons Capt L Nicoll sailed for Marseilles Liverpool Manchester and Glasgow via Karachi Port Okha and Bedi Bunder with local and same bottom cargo

James Finlay s.s. City of Leicester of 1994 reg tons Capt J B Mac Laran sailed for Karachi Mangalore Tellicherry Calicut Cochin and Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo

L Edward's s.s. Werdenfels of 3852 reg tons Capt F Bakenkohler sailed for Port Said Antwerp Rotterdam Hamburg and Bremen with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Elephanta of 2695 reg tons Capt H H Hitchcock sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 13-10-1938.

S S Paolina (LT) for Europe and American Ports via Aden

S S Tokushima Maru (NYK) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

S S Durenda (MM) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London.

S S Karanja (MM) for African Coast Ports via Porebunder

S S Varsova (MM) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S S Luigi (LD) for Port Said (for orders)

S S Goalpara (MM) for Coast Ports Colombo and Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 13.

14 Werdenfels 3852 Antwerp 13-10 L Edwards
15 Kandelfels 4783 Antwerp 14-10 L
16 Kinross 3043 Port Said 15-10 L Dreyfus.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Elephanta 2695 Busra 13-10 M M
12/13 Janaki 530 M Coast 16-10 Malabar Steamship

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Kohinur 3240 Karachi 14-10 T Morrison
D/E Haidin 912 Bhavnagar 14-10 S Hassum
P/Q El Madina 1628 Jeddah 8-11 Scindia S N
H Hashemi 298 tons NF NF S Massum
K Rahamani 3291 NF NF T Morrison
M St. Dunstan 3566 Java N F Grahams Trading
N/O Jalapadma 2326 NF 17-10 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Mooltan 3-11-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 6-11-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 26-10-38 M M
Viceroy of India 24-10-38 P and O S N
Canton 27-10-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Serbino 5-11-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

California 21-10-38 Anchor Line
Cian Graham 15-9-38 J Finlay
City of Simla 17-10-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Kybfels 17-10-38 L Edwards
Wachtfels 9-10-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tijuca 19-10-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Rangoon 5-10-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 18-10-38 F F Campbell
City of Perth 22-10-38 F F Compbell

FROM TRIESTE

Arabia 17-10-38 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Chitral 1-10-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 16-11-38 L Triestino
Tosan Maru 15-10-38 O S Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino
Yeifuku Maru 9-10-38 O S Kaisya
Kunishima Maru 13-10-38 N Y Kaisya

FROM BASRA

Paolina 12-10-38 L Triestino
Varsova 15-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CALCUTTA

Gairsoppa 14-10-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 15-10-38 M M
Tairea 29-10-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Surada 5-10-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Goapara 17-10-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 20-10-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Soudan 25-10-38 P and O S N
Maloja 5-11-38 P and O S N
Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Behar 11-10-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 15-10-38 P and O S N
Durenda 26-10-38 M M
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 29-10-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 14-10-38 Anchor Line
California 27-10-38 Anchor Line
City of Venice 27-10-38 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Kandelfels 14-10-38 L Edwards
Braunenfels 20-10-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 20-10-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 7-10-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino
Canton 27-10-38 P and O S N
Tokushima Maru 14-10-38 N Y Kaisya
London Maru 1-10-38 O S Kaisya
Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino
Tosan Maru 18-10-38 O S Kaisya
Somali 12-10-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 3-11-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varsova 20-10-38 M M
Elephanta 13-10-38 M M
Bamora 19-10-38 M M

FOR JAVA

St. Dunstan N F G Trading

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 26-10-38 M M
Tairea 9-11-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

El Madina 8-11-38 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Gurna 10-10-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 15-10-38 M M
Kohinur 13-10-38 T Morrison
City of Venice 13-10-38 K Nixon
City of Leicester 13-10-38 J Finlay
Kuneshima Maru 15-10-38 N Y Kaisha

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Kalavati 11-10-38
S S City of Leicester 11-10-38
S S Hoegh Silverstar 11-10-38
S S Kohinur 12-10-38
S S Conte Verde (boats) 12-10-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct. 13.

S S Narkunda for London: 10 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 13 bales cow hides tanned P E Bogee; 11 cases bristles Clarke and Smith.

S S Lunigi for Port Said For Orders: 47200 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S Kandelfels for Hamburg: 80 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 55 bales cotton waste clean P D Vora; 175 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Rotterdam: 125 bales cotton raw B Cursondas.

For Gothenburg: 14 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas; 48 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Famagusta: 25 bales cotton grey shirting S P Shukla; 13 bales cotton grey piece goods A Virji

For Limassol: 13 bales cotton grey piece goods A Virji.

For Alexandretta: 10 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji

S S Yeifuku Maru for Yokohama: 100 tons steel scrap Ali Bros.

S S Paolina for Trieste: 210 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste

For Famgusta: 62 bales cotton grey yarn Sassoon J David.

For Genoa: 696 bags gingally seed R Ratilal; 889 bags linseed R Ratilal; 274 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal.

For Venice: 563 bags gingally seed The Oil Seeds Trading; 533 bags gingally seed R Ratilal; 55 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Lagos: 27 bales grey cotton sheeting R Shantilal.

For Marseilles: 1300 bags gr nut kernels The East Asiatic; 248 bags sesam seed S M Rajgor; 616 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor; 370 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor.

For Fuime: 55 bales raw cotton M Chandulal; 48 bales raw cotton L O Vora.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe: 1500 tons old steel scrap A Popatlal; 1100 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 600 bales raw cotton L Ramji.

For Yokohama: 225 tons old iron scrap M G Abdulhosi.

For Yokkaichi: 200 bales raw cotton N Nagshi.

For Osaka: 900 bales raw cotton N Nagshi.

IMPORTS

S S Agra Agent Lionel Edwards from Gothenburg: 3746 bdls boxboards; 61 cases petroleum stoves and blow lamps 1592 bales paper; 32 bales boards; 100 bales old news paper; 55 cases stl hinges; 76 cases machinery; 350 bags sulphur of alumina; 375 cases hardware; 50 cases wire nails.

From Hamburg: 4290 bdls boxboards; 48 rolls brass wire; 33 cases native blankets; 211 bdls hurricane lanterns; 99 ctns san eware; 422 bdls iron tubes; 180 bdls galvd tubes; 30 cases machinery; 237 coils galvd strand wire; 165 cases school slates; 397 cases paper; 87 pcs iron pipes.

From Rotterdam: 200 bags maize powder starch; 200 csks corn starch 50 bdls plywood; 38 bales paper; 293 bales straw board; 50 cases cond milk.

From Oslo: 479 reels news printing paper.

From Antwerp: 150 bags sulphate of alumina; 325 bags rivets; 45 cases chicory 42 brls glue; 1450 pcs asbestos cement sheets; 50 csks hydrosalfite of sodium; 83 cases dogspikes; 52 cases window glass; 43 cases machinery.

S S Conte Biancamano Agent L Triestino from Genoa: 572 cases rayon yarn; 45 cases vermouth; 45 csks anifine dye; 145 cases synethetic camphor; 52 cases elect machy; 100 cases macaroni; 34 cases art silk unbd cashmere cloth; 24

BR. INDIAN TRADE STATISTICS

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Imports and exports for the first nine months this year both show decline of over 50 million sterling as compared to the same period last year.

The Board of Trade figures issued to-night show that imports for September were 75 millions as compared to 74 millions in August and nearly 88 millions in September 1937. Exports, including re-exports in September were nearly 44 millions as compared to nearly 41½ millions in August and 49 millions in September 1937.—A.P.

Uncertainty Over U. S. A. Farm Programme Next Season

NEW CROP COTTON MONTHS EASY

Near Deliveries Steady On Loan Support

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

All American Markets remained closed on Wednesday. It is learnt that at the next session of the U. S. A. Congress, there will be drastic changes in the Farm Programme and even loans may be discontinued.

This belief resulted in sharp widening between near and distant positions on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of one point with January 4.78. There was short covering and trade calling. Contracts continued to be scarce owing to paucity of hedge pressure. Later on there was some trade calling of nears and continental and hedge selling of distants. The market closed at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.11d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet Giza futures closed 4 points up to 2 points down and Uppers declined 2 to 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was also quiet with a small business. Sakels futures declined 2 to 6 points while Ashmouni futures closed 3 points higher to 7 points down.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

This peace looks precarious. But the probability is that it will last in spite of, or maybe because of, the redoubled efforts towards re-armament. The London "Times" we notice remarks that, "It may well be that the scale of armaments now required has outstripped the actual (though not the potential) capacity of the present organization of industry and administration to produce them. If so, both must be adapted to the new circumstances."

ARMAMENT RACE

It is not only Britain. All the countries of Europe and the U.S.A. are a modern bomb costs more than a the same armament race. In the Far East a war is already progress. And ua modern bomb costs more than a modern bale of cotton. How is it all to be paid for? There is only one answer—inflation. Inflation may be discouraged, delayed and controlled but, eventually, it is inevitable. That fact should be kept at least in the background of any attempt to assess the outlook for markets.

In the U.S.A. the loan is and must remain a dominant factor. The loans of last year and this year are the only reasons why prices are over 8 cents, instead of under 6 cents. Even the recent crisis could break the price only to 7-3/4 cents and that principally because the loan was there for cotton but could not absorb long liquidation.

LOAN STRENGTH.

There is both strength and weakness in the present loan. Strength lies in the fact that the longer prices remain under the loan level the greater will be the quantity of cotton which will pass into Government custody and the more certain will be the advance in the spring of next year when much of the cotton in the loan must be redeemed for the season's consumption. In spite of the fact that much more cotton is earmarked for the loan than has yet appeared in the official figures an adavance above the loan level at this stage of the season looks premature because cotton being held on private finance might be unloaded. When, at a later date, more cotton is in the loan it does not matter if privately financed cotton is unloaded. The decline would only be temporary.

The weakness of the loan lies in the fact that it has created almost unanimity of opinion that while prices might not advance far yet they cannot decline. It is only a matter of time before, on that foundation, a long position is built up. All passengers at one end of the boat is bad for navigation and almost as bad for stability when the boat is stationary.

The political outlook is better. That should tend towards increased consumption. Already textiles in America have improved. But how much of that is due to the threatened processing tax? We see more hope than spinners actually buying cotton. And most of the hope covers lakhs of bales where increased consumption of millions is required.

SELLING LEVEL.

For the time being the New York market looks to us to be at least as good a sale on an advance as it is a purchase on declines. And on declines there is much to be said for placing purchases in Liverpool.

In Bombay the futures market has been more active. Operators included to look for some help on the American Bureau. General news from abroad was better and the cyclonic storm of last week might have damaged the crop. As it happened, the Bureau was disappointing, the political outlook became more clouded over the week-end and rain damage in the Oomras was to quality rather than quantity, while rain in Broach and Gujerat was beneficial. Nevertheless the market quickly recovered ground lost on the Bureau because there remains the feeling that America is unlikely to decline and another cyclonic storm, this time from the Bay of Bengal, is moving across the country. Rain at this time of the year is always difficult to assess. So much depends on its intensity. It is only damaging to quantity if it is sufficiently heavy to destroy open bolls. Moderate rainfall damages quality but undoubtedly adds to quantity. The big Oomra crops have always been produced in the years of extended rainfall.

EXPORT ENQUIRY.

Shipment inquiry has shown some improvement. Liverpool in particular buying rather more freely. After a long pause Japan also is showing slightly more interest. From no inquiry the outlook has improved to some inquiry. But shipment commitments are at a record "low". There is a very big leeway to be made up before the market outlook even approaches normal. The prospect is better but, for Indian cotton, still gloomy.

Domestic mills, after a long period of almost complete inactivity, are now buying Sind N.T. styles. Equivalent qualities in American cotton look as if they will be tucked away in the loan. The basis for new crop N. T. is still cheap. And for old crop even cheaper. Eventually there is always a shortage of 7/8" and 1" cotton in India.

In the spot market business is still slow. An early arrival of black leaf Khandesh was sold earlier this week at Rs. 115. That would seem to be some indication of prices likely to rule later in the season when black leaf cotton is here in quantity. It might be that the basis rather than the contract will be weak but it is unlikely that the contract will be able to stand up to big stocks in the spot market, particularly in February and March of next year when Broach, already a poblem in old crop, comes on to the market.

In the vicinity of Rs. 160 Broach April/May would appear to be a good sale.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Liverpool January highest 4.78
Liverpool January lowest ..... 4.77—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market has a steadier undertone owing to short covering and weakness of sterling.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Some indications December January longs beginning transferring May July. Due tightness spot expect still wider discounts then prefer march. Due uncertainty 1933 farm programme new October expected open 25 points discount with July and no wider."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

October	4.77+03
November	4.77+02
December	4.77+01
January	4.78—
February	4.78—01
March	4.79—01
April	4.70—01
May	4.79—02
June	4.78—03
July	4.78—03
August	4.76—04
September	4.75—04
October	4.73—05
Middling Spot	5.11+03

10-12 a.m. Quotations

October	4.77
January	4.79

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 12

Broach A/M 1939 opening 156 5/8 highest 156 5/8 lowest 155 3/4 closing 155

Broach J/A opening 155 1/4 highest 159 1/4 lowest 158 3/4 closing 158 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 141 highest 141 lowest 140 1/2 closing 140 1/2

Oomra March opening 142 1/4 highest 142 1/4 lowest 140 3/4 closing 140 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 118 highest 118 lowest 117 3/4 closing 117 3/4

Bengal March opening 119 7/8 highest 119 7/8 lowest 119 1/8 closing 119 1/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 2 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 12 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 18 1/2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 156 Liverpool May 1939 4.79 Rs. 52 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1939 158/12 Liverpool July 1939 4.78 Rs. 49 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 11th October	2,478
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	101,727
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	48,097
Increase	56,670

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 12

SAKELS—	
November	13.96—05
January	14.16—06
March	14.30—12
ASHMOUNI—	
October	11.00+03
December	10.97—04
GIZA—	
November	13.92—05
January	13.92—07
March	13.88—03

LONDON SPELTER.

London, Oct. 12

Spelter hard (Indian brand) F.O.B. 14 to 15

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 13

Following steady Liverpool advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 155/12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 154/12 on general long liquidation. The market seems uncertain owing to fears of changes in U. S. A. Farm Act. The tone is quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and later on was 4 points higher. The local market was steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach A/M	Rs. 155 4 0
Broach J/A	157 10 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra D/J	139 8 0
Oomra March	140 4 0
F G M G—	
Bengal D/J	117 8 0
Bengal March	119 0 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 13.

	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine	122/24	+7 +5
Bengal Fine	119/20	+5 +4
Bengal F.G.	113/17	
C. P. 1	144/45	+16 +12
C. P. 2	141/42	+10 +7
Arvi	141/42	
Amraoti	139/41	
Ellichpur	139/41	
Berar	139/41	+7 +4
Khandesh	130/34	Par —3
Jalna/Sailu	132/34	
Burwah/Sanavad	139/42	
Khandwa	139/42	
Harda/Khirkiya	139/42	
Mathia	115/20	—10 —12
Malkapur	135/37	
Broach	140/47	
Punjab 4 F.	165/70	N/D.
Punjab 289F.	193/95	+50
Sindh N.T.	175/80	+38 A/M.
Kampala	262/64	+124
New Manza	250/51	

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct. 13.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		255	613
Central India	1,660	14,102	...
Barsi and Nagar		1,197	492
Hyderabad-Gaorani		202	...
Berar	28	2,834	6
Central Provinces	374	3,621	48
Total Oomras	2,062	22,211	1,159
Dholera	301	11,164	751
N.-W. Provinces		2	...
Rajputana		760	...
Sind-Punjab	474	9,778	8,563
Broach	220	5,755	1,382
Coompta and Dharwar		3,961	2,515
Westerns-Northerns	25	3,428	526
Cocoanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		986	809
American		4	158
Egyptian, African and Sudan		49,760	32,720
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			26
Total	3,082	107,809	48,621

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 6th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	212	11,729	22,079
Japan and China	150	90,276	21,980
Coast Ports	600	3,505	10,561
Up-country by Rail		30,803	29,382
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan			
Total	962	18,571	3,590
		154,884	87,592

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 12-10-38	1605000	3981000
Receipts Yesterday 12-10-38	—	120000
Exports to date 12-10-38	777000	1117000
Stock at Ports 7-10-38	3007000	2798000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-10-38	2877000	1714000
Stock at Liverpool 7-10-38	1140000	686000
Visible Supply 7-10-38	7167000	5630000
Quantity in sight 7-10-38	3146000	4605000
Quantity out of sight 7-10-38	1614000	1856000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct 12

GIZA—	
Spot	8.03—2
October	7.33+4
November	7.33+4
January	7.53+3
March	7.54—0
May	7.52—2
January	7.75——
UPPER—	
Spot	6.49—0
October	6.31—3
November	6.31—3
January	6.30—2
March	6.32—2
May	6.34—2
July	6.35—3

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 13

October	233.20
December	2'2.60 unchd

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 12.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c	72-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948	79-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	9
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. 1950/55	112
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	72-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1861	99-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952	100-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	108-1/2
Victory Bonds	107-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	10-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	
Indian, Reg.	86-1/2
National Bank of India	37
P. & O. Banking Corporation	7

LONDON RUBER.

London, Oct. 12.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 8 -1/2 sellers

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 12.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Closed

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct 12

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 3 1/2d. at 3-5. London Paris Exchange rate was 12 points down at 178.81. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.74.5o. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 19 3/4d. There was little Indian and American trade buying. Offerings were small and the market was quiet but steady. Montreal silver futures, declined 10 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/2. The local silver market was steady with London parity Rs. 52-5-3. Gold market was fairly active.

GOLD

Ready	36 6 3
Kartik delivery	36 8 9
Kartik Tejimandi	0 4 6
Magsar delivery	36 9 0
Magsar Tejimandi	0 7 3

SILVER

Ready	51 5 0
Kartik delivery	51 6 0
Kartik Tejimandi	0 12 0
Magsar delivery	51 6 6
Magsar Tejimandi	1 2 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 12.

Spot	19-3/4
Forward	19-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 12.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7.6.5

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct 12

October	42.00—65
December	41.00—65

LONDON METALS

London, Oct 12

Copper	£48 8 9
Lead	£16 10 0
Spelter	£15 5 0
Tin	£207 7 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct. 13.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£46/5
Standard copper 3 months	£46/11
Electrolytic copper	£52/5
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42/8
Copper sheets	Rs. 50/4

Tone:—Firm.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct. 12.

November	£10-1-3.
December	£10-0-0.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	27 12 0
Highest	27 12 6
Lowest	27 11 0
Closing	27 12 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	26 14 0
Highest	26 14 6
Lowest	26 11 5
Closing	26 14 6
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	19 0 0
Highest	19 1 3
Lowest	18 15 0
Closing	19 1 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

October	62 1/2d
December	57 1/4d.
March	56 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct. 12.

Market was closed.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Oct 12

December ..... sh. 5 3 1/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, Oct. 12.

Market was closed.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-7.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-11.
Kesar Rs. 14-7.
Saraya Rs. 14-3.
Java Spot F 5.95.

BUSINESS AT LOW EBB ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:

"Giltedged and other markets are slightly easier with the exception of copper shares which have advanced on the better price for the commodity. Business still remains at a low ebb and will probably remain quiet until European situation more clarified. Principal interest in Oils is Attock which were quoted 43/6 ex-rights to-day."

Cammell Laird	7/9
Richard Thomas	3
Westland Aircraft	7/6
Imperial Airways	27/6
Morris Motors	28
Tubs Investments	82/6
Anglo Alpha Cement	6
Turner Newall	£3 13/16
Br Celanese II Pref	4
Assam Dooars	4/3 3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 12

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.74.56
Paris	178.81
Berlin	11.79
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.79-1/16
Amsterdam	8.74-3/8
Brussels	28.07 1/2
Milan	90.25
Berne	20.93

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 13

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/6
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/14
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/2
3 per cent 1963/65	98/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118/6
3 per cent U P Bonds	96/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/12
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/4
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1949/55 Loan	117
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	100/2
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	116/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	129

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/4 improved to Rs. 98/5 but after declining to Rs. 98/1, closed at Rs. 98/3. Cash quotes about 3 1/2 annas higher.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct 13

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Dec. 1/6 1/16 Jan-June
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 283 3/4
Bank's buying T T 279 3/4
Bank's buying D D 279 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,314
Bank's buying T T 1.350
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 5/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 48
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 87 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London closed 12th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 13th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 13th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 13th instant
Java London 8.73 3/4 13th instant
London Paris 178.81 12th instant
London Belgium 28.07 1/2 12th instant
London Switzerland 20.93 12th instant
London Berlin 11.85 12th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 1/2 12th instant
London New York 4.74.56 12th instant
London Amsterdam 8.74 3/4 12th instant
London Italy 90.25 12th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady, Dull.
Gold £7-6-1 1/2 11th instant
Gold £7-6-5 12th instant
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 11th instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 12th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 11th instant
Silver London Forward 19 9/16 12th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 12th instant
London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent to 3/4 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent to 3/4 per cent 12th instant
London discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent to 1 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent to 1 per cent 12th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 12

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103
4 per cent 1948/53	107
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 1/2
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	103 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6 steady.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 13

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—	
October	101 0 0
December	101 0 0
February	100 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—	
October	111 0 0
December	112 0 0
February	112 0 0
Yarn No 20 1/2s.—	
October	153 0 0
December	153 0 0
February	153 0 0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Wheat	3,103 cwts.
Linseed	44 cwts.
Gingellyseed	83 cwts.
Poppyseed	198 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,473 cwts.
Castorseed	345 cwts.
Rice	5,961 cwts.
Myrabollams	334 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,421 cwts.
Mowraseed	73 cwts.
Gram	1,661 cwts.
Barley	200 cwts.
Indian Sugar	587 cwts.

Dalal Street Presents Dull Appearance

ABSENCE OF BUSINESS RESULTS IN NARROW FLUCTUATIONS

Market Opinion Divided

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 13

IT WAS ONE OF THE DULLEST DAY ON THE LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE WHERE PRICES WERE MOSTLY STATIONARY OWING TO UTTER ABSENCE OF BUSINESS.

AFTER YESTERDAY'S IMPROVEMENT, THERE WAS NO FOLLOW-UP ON THE BUYING SIDE AND TATA STEEL SHARES LOST FEW POINTS ON SCATTERED REALISING.

THE MARKET IS BECOMING A PUZZLE AND THE JOBBER WHO WAS SUPPORTING THE MARKET WAS FEEDING THE MARKET TODAY.

YESTERDAY'S IMPROVEMENT IS INDUCING A CONSTRUCTIVE VIEW OF THE MARKET BUT LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE IS EXHIBITING QUIET CONDITIONS. THE WALL STREET MARKET WHICH GIVES SOME INSPIRATION TO LOCAL OPERATORS WAS CLOSED YESTERDAY. THIS WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR THE INACTION OF THE MARKET.

COTTON MILL SHARES ALSO FLUCTUATED WITHIN A NARROW RANGE AND THE TONE WAS STEADY. HOWEVER SUCH STEADINESS IN THE ABSENCE OF BUSINESS IS LESS IMPRESSIVE.

THE MARKET OPINION IS DIVIDED, SOME OF THE OPERATORS WHO LEANED ON THE WAR-SIDE, SEE LITTLE RISKS IN BUYING AROUND PRESENT LEVELS.

MOREOVER THE MARKET WILL SOON COME IN THE EFFECT OF APPROACHING DIWALLI HOLIDAYS AND THERE WILL BE LESS DISPOSITION TO ASSUME LARGER RISKS. THUS WE ARE LIKELY TO HAVE NARROW IRREGULAR MARKETS.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 13

100	Ahmd Advance	425 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	880 0
100	CENTURY	21 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	257 0
100	COLABA	151 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	Davia	75 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-5-6
100	Finlay	119 6
100	GOKAK	156 8
1,000	Hindustan	1,700 0
100	Indore	56 0
100	Khatau	117 8
100	KOHINOOR	270 8
250	Laxmi	480 0
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji	131 8
250	Model	47 4
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREAT	239 0
100	Osmansnahi	38 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	Sassoon Silk	76 4
1,000	Sholapur	2940 0
50	SIMPLEX	82 0
100	SWADESHI	222 8
100	Swan	110 0
500	Vishnu	1227 8
1,000	Western	875 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	108 8
25-50	Central	29 12
500	Imperial	1560 0
125-500	Imp Conty.	378 12
50-100	India	144 0
100	Reserve Bank	114 8
5	Unions	5-8-6
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	114 8
	INSURANCE	
100-500	Empire	711 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 6
20	Mercantile	52 8
15-100	New India	38 8
200	Oriental	4300 0
15-50	Vulcan	7 2
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	131 4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1397 8
10	Ajmer	12 12
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM. TRAM	119 0
100	Bombay Suburban	124 0
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	185 0
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	149 8
1000	TATA POWER	1305 0
	RAILWAYS	
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	927 8
100	C. Province	100 0
100	Dh Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	99 0
100	Mandra Bnon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	97 8
100	Sara Seraiguni	99 0
500	Tapty Valley	720 0
	MINING.	
9	Burma Corp	6 10
2	sh Indian Copper	2 9
	Indian Iron and Steel	28 8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	41 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFD	1342 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	289 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	308 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	199 0
200-250	Bombay Sale Def.	350 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM XD	213 0
125	B BURMA	506 4
50	Burma Conty.	173 12
8	sh Br B. Petrol	3-7-6
50	BOM TELEPHONE	80 0
100	I BLEACHING	126 0
50	I Invest Trust	42 0
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I Radio Ord	390 0
100	Fort Canning	71 8
30	Premier Cons.	67 0
15	Scindia	19 6
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	37 0
	PREFERENCE	
5½	p.c Amalgmd (T F.)	106 0
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1525 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	70 0
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	562 8
7	1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	107 8
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	97 0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	148 12
7-1/2	p.c Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	202 3
7½	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	159 0
7	p.c Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3 3 4	p.c Andhra Valley	102 0
6	p.c Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 13

Bombay Dyeing (871/4) 870 865 880
Century (271/8) 270 267 271
Central India (257) 256 255 257
Kohinoor (270) 268 267 270/8
New Great (240) 239 238 239
Simplex (82) 82 81 82
Swadeshi (216/8) 216 215 221 218 222/8
Associated Cement (115/12) 115/8 114/12 113/12 114/8
Tata Hydro (150) 150 149 149/8
Tata Power (1310) 1307 1303 1305
T Steel Defd (1352/8) 1345 1350 1365 1340 1337 1342
T Steel Ord (282/8) 281 280 280/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (158) 158 159/8 160
Bellapur (190) 189 190 189 190
B Steam (217/8) XD 212 213
B Burma (508/12) 506 502 506

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct 13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	98/2
4 per cent 1960/70	112/2
5 per cent 1945/55	117/1

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108/8
Bank of Hindusthan	29
Bank of India	144
Central Bank	29/12
Imperial Bank F P	1560
Imperial Bank P P	378/12
Indian Overseas Bank	45
Reserve Bank	114/8
Union Bank	5/8

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	505
Ambica	231/4
Arun	228/12
Arvind	1215
Asok	220
Bharatkhand	2512/8
Bombay Dycing	977/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	195
Calico	622/8
Central India	256/4
Century	270/10
Colaba	150/10
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	156/4
Hukumchand	195
Indore	55/10
Jubilee	206/14
Khatau Makanji	117/8
Kohinoor	270
Laxmi Cotton	480
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	106/14
Morarji	130
Mysore	95/10
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	238/2
Raipur	706/4
Rajnagar	235
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2940
Simplex	81/14
Swadeshi	221/4
Vishnu	1227/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1397/8
Tata Hydro Ord	149/1
Tata Power Ord	1302/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	131/14
Ajmer Electrics	12/12
Bombay Suburban	138/12
Bombay Trani	118/12
Surat Electrics	157/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	5/8
Alcock Ashdown	307/8
Associated Cements	114/8
Belapur	189/8
Bombay Burma New	173/12
Bombay Burma Old	505
Bombay Steam X D	212/8
Bombay Telephone	80/8
Br B Petrol	3/7
Burma Corporation	6/10
Dalmia Cement	10
Indian Bleaching	125/10
Industrial Investment Tr	42
Indian Radio Ord	395
Indian Radio Defd	425
Indian Copper	2/9
Indian Iron	28/10
Mysore Sugar	26/12
Port Canning	72
Premier Construction	66/12
Rohtas Industries	25/4
Scindia Steam	19/6
Shivrajpur	41
Tata Oil	37
Tata Steel Ordy	279/8
Tata Steel Defd	1337/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	15
Howrah	48/13
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	452
Kanknarrah	350
Lawrence	350
Reliance	61

7 p.c Sholapur 78 10
6 p.c Tata Hydro 108 10

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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Regd. No. B. 1065

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1938

FEDERATION NOT THEIR IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE

States Have Their Own Problems To Solve

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The last of States' ministers to leave Simla after the conference with officials of the Political Department is Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar of Kashmir who is returning to the State to-day. Ministers of practically all major states have been in Simla during the last few weeks—Hyderabad, Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda, Cochin Patiala, Travancore, Kashmir and other states.

The officials concerned are not inclined to be communicative but the fact that some important ministers have already arranged to be in Delhi in the latter part of November shows that talks are likely to be resumed after Lord Linlithgow's return.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK

There is so far nothing to show that the prospects of an early advent of Federation are getting brighter. Ministers with whom I had talks told me that they required time to consider the financial and other issues involved and could not be expected to give answer immediately. Everyone appears to be concerned over the loss to state revenues as the result of federation and is anxious to secure a suitable 'quid pro quo'. As the prevailing tendency on the part of every state is to drive as hard a bargain as possible with the Government of India, as the price for entering Federation, it may be regarded as too extravagant an estimate to expect definite steps for inauguration of Federation before the latter half of 1940. This seems to be the general anticipation in the States circles themselves.

THEIR IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS

One cannot escape the impression that instead of taking a long view of the constitutional future of this country with which the future of states is inextricably bound up, many states are not taking their eyes beyond the immediate problems and are only asking themselves "how much revenues are we going to surrender to the Federal Government and what do we get in return?"

Signs of the desire to make a bold and generous contribution for common political development of states and British India are yet to come.

Sir Krishnamachari of Baroda who was the only minister to make a public speech in Simla on the subject of Federation expressed himself in favour of the ideal as a means for promoting united citizenship in the country but did not go further.

VICEROY'S PLANS

The first task of the Viceroy after his return to India, will be to get into touch with the States' rulers and ministers. No public pronouncement is expected from Lord Linlithgow before December next when he goes to Calcutta and will have an opportunity to make one or two public speeches but even then, his references to the Federation are expected to be only in general ferms.

I understand, the India Office is anxious that no pressure should be brought upon the States for introduction of Responsible Government, its belief evidently being that, if left to themselves the political sequence of events in British India will sooner or later have its effect on the policy of rulers in states, but at present the tendency in many states is to delay if not actually resist, the introduction of responsible Government.

The manner in which the negotiations with states have been dragging on from year to year has served to emphasise the original mistake committed in not introducing Federation at the same time as provincial autonomy. Warning was given during the last session of the Assembly that it would be equally a serious mistake if during the closing stages at least of negotiations with States, British Indian leaders are not closely associated with them.

BEWARE OF OUTSIDERS

Jath Rulers' Warning To State People

JATH, Oct. 12.

The Publicity Officer wires:—

A meeting convened by Darbar of representatives of all villages and prominent persons of the capital was held in the maidan in front of old palace was attended by more than 2,000 people. The Rajasaheb welcomed movement on behalf of State subjects, begun recently with help of well-meaning outside advisors but he warned them not to be mislead by promises of interested people which are exhorbitant and difficult to be fulfilled. He announced his intention of inaugurating Ryot Sabha of the State, remission of land revenue arrears previous to 1934-35 and not charging grazing fee on cows of the State people from 1st June, 1939 He further promised to give concessions to Ryots, whose lands have been damaged by recent rains. Messrs. Kulkarni, Potnis, pleaders, and Malani, a merchant, and A. V. Patwardhan, editor "Sansthan Swarjya" spoke.

POLISH TROOPS ENTER TESCHEN

Polish troops carrying bunches of flowers, given by the inhabitants, marching into the Teschen district of Czechoslovakia.

Midnight Drama

Police Wait In Ambush For Alleged Burglars

PATNA, Oct. 10.

Two persons were arrested here by the police last night, it is alleged while in the act of committing a burglary. The police allege that the offenders and belong to a gang who have shifted their scene of operations from Calcutta to Patna.

A party of policemen under the Additional Superintendent of Police, Patna City, it is stated, took up positions near a house in Kadamkuan area and waited in ambush for the alleged burglars on receipt of previous information.

About midnight the residents of Kadamkuan slept unaware of the drama being enacted between the alleged law-breakers and the guardians of the law, the policemen crowching in deep shadows while three persons, it is stated, unsuspectingly proceeded with their house-breaking operations.

After a sharp raid the police arrested two persons while a third escaped

The arrested persons have been sent up for trial for alleged burglary.—A.P.

MAN WHO CUT HIS WIFE'S NOSE

PATNA, Oct. 10.

The story of a man who cut his wife's nose in a fit of jealousy was narrated in a local court to-day during the trial of a man for alleged causing grievous injury.

According to the prosecution the accused returned home one night in a drunken state and accused his wife of infidelity. He then attacked her with a knife causing injury to her nose and back until he was overpowered by a policeman.—A P.

FATAL AGRARIAN DISPUTE

PATNA, Oct. 10.

While ploughing a field a man was attacked by a number of men armed with lathis and other weapons and done to death, following an agrarian dispute, states a report from Monghyr. The incident is said to have taken place in Chaki jurisdiction.—A.P.

GENERAL STRIKE ON OCT. 17

Ahmedabad Kamdar Assn.'s Letter To Millowners' Assn.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 13.

The textile industry in Ahmedabad is threatened with a serious situation in view of the reply sent to-day by the Girni Kamdar Association to a letter of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association suggesting arbitration for a settlement of the dispute.

The Kamdar Association in the course of the letter reaffirms its determination to go on strike on October 17 next and points out that the arbitration policy has resulted in great hardships to the workers.

The Association considers interference of arbitration unnecessary for redressing the workers' grievances, and demands compliance with their demands by October 17, failing which the Association will call on a general strike If the 'Sarani' department is closed, all mills will have to be closed down automatically.—United Press.

SARNI WORKERS ADAMANT

General Strike Looms Large In Ahmedabad Mill Industry

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Oct. 13.

The position of of the Ahmedabad mill industry has again become critical, owing to the preparations of Sarni workers of the city mills for a general strike from 17th October. The president of the Sarni Kamdar Association in reply to the millowners has refused to accept the proposal of arbitration of the millowners. The millowners are likely to meet to-day to consider the situation and the demands of Sarni workers. The situation will become serious, if the demands of the workers are not granted. The workers are quite firm.

BOMBAY-DELHI AIR SERVICE

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Commencing with the northbound flight from Bombay on Monday 7th November and the south bound flight from Delhi on Tuesday 8th November, the Bombay-Delhi Air Service will resume working, says a press communique.

Only inland letters, postcards and packets will be eligible for transmission by this Air Service under the conditions in force for the acceptance of such articles.—A.P

Main Cause Of Conflict Between Hindus & Muslims

MASSES USED AS TOOLS IN STRUGGLE OF MIDDLE CLASSES FOR POWER

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Prof. Humayun Kabir, M.L.C., in the course of a statement in connection with the interview he and Messrs. Hasan Ali Chowdhry, M.L.A., and Abdul Mansur had recently with Mahatma Gandhi at Delhi over the question of Hindu-Muslim unity, considered it necessary to explain their view point in view of certain misunderstanding caused by the incomplete Press report of their discussions.

He says:—

"It is quite correct that in the opinion of the Deputation the main cause of conflict between Hindus and Muslims all over India is based upon the middle class struggle for representation in services and legislatures. The interests of the masses are almost identical. For their demand is for food and clothing, for better housing and opportunities of education—in one word—for a better standard of living. Anything which improves the condition of the masses of any one community is bound to improve those of members of the other community as well. For, in this general question it is impossible to keep the interest of the masses of the two communities separate and distinct."

USED AS TOOLS

At the same time, there is no denying the fact that the masses have been used as tools in the communal conflicts from time to time. This has been possible only because they have allowed themselves to be led by the middle classes of their respective communities. In the opinion of the deputation, therefore, it was essential that the communal problem in India should be tackled from a dual point of view.

On the other hand, everything should be done to improve the standard of living of our millions and transform the villages into areas where masses can live a healthy, happy and normal life. At the same time it should be the endeavour of every body to remove the suspicion and distrust which has grown up between the intelligentsia of the two communities.

The conflict between the middle classes of the two communities is one for service and representation—in one word—for power. Since it seems difficult, if not impossible, to approach the masses except through the agency of the middle classes we feel it desirable that the reconciliation of the interest of the middle classes should first be attempted. We do not believe that a direct approach to the masses cannot succeed. But we feel that the other method of winning over the middle classes of the different communities offer far greater chances of success. It was for this reason that we urged that the settlement of the communal question should be attempted from a dual front.

"Those of our friends who see in the attempt to settle the communal ratio in services and legislatures a threat to the position of the Hindu middle class seem to forget that their hesitation and reluctance to come to any settlement may prove a greater danger to the causes which they represent. If services are of such little importance, why make a fuss about them? If, on the other hand, they have some importance; it is easy to understand the anxiety of every community to have a proper representation in the different services and legislatures of the country.

"On the other hand, those who see in the solution which we suggest anattempt to surrender the Muslim community to the Congress seem to us to try to create new causes of difference and conflict. They seem to us to forget that once the main demands of the masses and of the intelligentsia are satisfied, there is little sense in quarrelling over mere forms and unimportant questions. If unimportant questions to-day assume an importance out of all proportion to their intrinsic worth it is only because the supicion and distrust between the communities is so great.

WELCOME NEWS

"It is, therefore, welcome news that negotiations between the Congress and the League are going to be re-opened. Our position on that point has always been clear. The League, in our option, represents a particular though important, section among Indian Muslims. The claim which the League at one time made of being acknowledged as the sole organisation of Indian Muslims was unjustified. Now that the League is prepared to discuss terms without insisting on this question, it should be the intention and endeavour of every Indian that such terms may be arrived at as will be conductive to the growth of solidarity between the different communities of the country." —United Press.

TROUBLE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13.

Several persons were injured as a result of a free fight between Hindus and Muslims near the Fathepuri Mosque this evening.

It is stated that at about 6-20 p. m. a batch of volunteers accompanied by a crowd of about 150 persons was coming from Phari Dhiraj towards Chandni Chowk shouting slogans such as "Shiv Mandir Zindabad", "Hindu Dharamki Jai" and sounding of conch and bells, when some Moslems objected to the singing of slogans as it was prayer time in the mosque. A crowd soon collected on the spot and a free fight ensued, in which lathies were used and several persons were injured. The Senior Superintendent of Police and the City Magistrate with a posse of police rushed to the spot and order was restored.

HARTAL.

Following the incident Muslim shops in the locality closed. The Hindu shops were already closed due to the observance of a Hartal.

A strong force of police is stationed outside the mosque and police are patrolling the various parts of the city.

An unconfirmed report alleges cases of stray assaults in certain localities.—A. P.

Two Die In Hospital

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13

Inquiries at the hospital show that out of nine persons admitted so far two Hindus have died and one Muslim and one Hindu are lying in a precarious condition.

Mr. H. J. Evans, Deputy Commissioner, along with other executive officers is staying on in the Municipal office in Chandni Chowk and making every effort to restore normal conditions in the City.

At eleven o'clock in the night the police are still patrolling in the city.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *GUNMAN'S BLUFF*

I DON'T LIKE THIS BLINKIN' FOG... GIVES ME TH' SHIVERS ....I FEELS LIKE SOME-THIN'S AFTER ME....
NO! NO!
SCOTLAND YARD ALMOST GOT US TONIGHT, "TALKER" ....CONNORS WANTS TO TALK TO YOU!
7-15
Copr. 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
SURE, I KNOW YOU WEREN'T THE ONE WHO SQUEALED TO TH' POLICE---WERE PALS, "TALKER"... DRINK HEARTY!
TRYIN' TO BLUFF US, WAS HE?.... WELL, TH' "TALKER" WON'T TALK NO MORE!
HERE'S ANOTHER DRINK FOR YOU.. YOU'LL NEED IT WHERE YOU'RE... GOING!

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